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YAR TO PARTICIPATE IN ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

JN221253 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jan 80 JN

[Text] The SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned from a responsible source in the Foreign Ministry that the YAR will participate in the conference of the Islamic states foreign ministers, which will be held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 26 January.

PLO ASK ARABS TO REJECT EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI NORMALIZATION

NC221142 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[22 January PLO Executive Committee statement on Egyptian-Israeli normalization of relations]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the normalization of relations between the Egyptian agent regime and the Zionist racist entity, the PLO calls on the Egyptian people, the Arab nation and the Palestinian people to stand up firmly against capitulation and resist it.

As known, the first step of the Egyptian-Israeli normalization of relations will be taken on 26 January by establishing an official border checkpoint, by lifting the Egyptian boycott of Israeli goods, and by opening all kinds of communications between Arab Egypt and the Zionist entity. These procedures come within the fake peace process, which the Camp David agreements are trying to impose on the Arab people of Egypt, by exchanging embassies between Cairo and Tel Aviv. These steps will be followed by other steps toward full capitulation inherent in the ultimate and full normalization.

The 26th of January is a day of anger and national resistance in the face of capitulation. Therefore, the PLO Executive Committee calls on the Arab masses--from the ocean to the Gulf--and on our Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied lands to express their anger, indignation and denunciation of this national treason by various means--including the declaration of a strike on this day of ill omens.

FEDAYEEN GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR PARIS SHOOTING

LD201228 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 20 January--Four Kuwaiti papers--AS-SIYASAH, its sister paper the ARAB TIMES, AL-WATAN and AL-QABAS--today report that a splinter fedayeen organization has declared its responsibility for the assassination of a Lebanese youth working with the Palestine resistance in Paris.

The papers say that a spokesman for the splinter group, led by Sabri al-Banna, who split with the Fatah organization a few years ago, has phoned them to tell them that his group was responsible for the assassination of George Yusuf Mubarak, because he had "betrayed" it.

AS-SIYASAH and the ARAB TIMES say that Mubarak was assassinated for a number of reasons. These include his "betrayal of the organization, his conveyance of some information about it to Salah Khalaf, the second strongman in Fatah and his refusal to part with funds and arms which belong to the splinter organization."

The two papers also say that the spokesman said he was phoning from Beirut, whereas neither AL-QABAS nor AL-WATAN report where the spokesman phoned from.

It is recalled that a statement was issued in Beirut by the PLO last night accusing "agents of Israel of assassinating Mubarak and saying that the incident will not pass unpunished."

The statement also added that Mubarak "was assassinated by Israeli intelligence in cooperation with its agents in Paris as he was performing his duties in the service of the Palestine cause."

It is worth noting that there is a discrepancy between the name of the youth the splinter group claimed to have assassinated and that reported by news agencies. It was Yusuf Mubarak.

PLO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALGIERS FOR TALKS 22 JAN

LD222230 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Palestinian delegation, including 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and official spokesman; and Abu al-Adib, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement, arrived this afternoon at Houari Boumediene International Airport. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Faytuni, the party official in charge of the liberation movements and Abu Hassan, PLO representative in Algiers.

At the VIP lounge in the airport, Abu Mayzar made a statement in which he explained that the visit is in accordance with the decision of the PLO leadership to move at Arab and international levels to discuss the situation in the Arab area and the latest developments in the Palestine issue in light of the serious challenges to which our nation is exposed at this time.

Abu Mayzar added: I am carrying a message from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. Abu Mayzar said in conclusion: The talks we will hold with the Algerian officials will deal with all pan-Arab issues.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

NC230921 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Yesterday brother Abu 'Ammar received an important message from the Soviet leaders concerning the latest international and domestic developments. The message was handed to Abu 'Ammar by the Soviet ambassador in Beirut, Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, during a meeting with Mr 'Arafat during which international subjects and bilateral relations were discussed.

PDRY

GOVERNMENT MAY NOT ATTEND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD221442 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] An official source in the Foreign Ministry has said that the PDRY Government will not take part in the emergency conference of the member states of the Islamic Conference Oranization [ICO] unless there is a change in the opening date, which coincides with that of the exchange of diplomatic representation between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity, and unless the conference looks at the proposals submitted by the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front as regards U.S. threats and the normalization of Egyptian-Zionist relations.

In a statement to ADEN NEWS AGENCY the source said that to go ahead with the meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries would be to cover up the grave development of the establishment of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity.

Here is the text of the statement:

Following the conference of foreign ministers of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation held in Damascus on 16 January 1980, a cable was sent to the ICO secretary general and all Islamic governments requesting the postponement of the emergency conference of the foreign ministers of ICO member states and that its venue be changed to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the ICO headquarters.

The [Damascus] conference agenda included several major issues which the ICO, in accordance with its objectives, principles and charter, should concentrate on. One of these is the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity and the negative consequences that this will engender for the rights of the Palestinian Arab people to return to their homeland, to enjoy self-determination and to establish their own state on their own soil. Other negative consequences will be the sanction for the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, the neglect of holy Jerusalem, the U.S. threats of armed aggression against the peoples of the region and the establishment of U.S. military bases in some of the countries of the region such as Egypt and Oman [sentence as heard].

The PDRY believes that to go ahead with the emergency conference of the foreign ministers of ICO member states on 26 January 1980 will be to cover up the grave development of the establishment of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity, which will take place on the same date and which will divert the attention of Arab and Muslim public opinion to the conference and away from the real threats posed from this new grave development.

The PDRY Government therefore announces that it will not take part in the emergency conference of the foreign ministers of the ICO member states unless its date is changed and unless the proposals submitted by the states of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, as contained in the cable to the ICO secretary general and to all Muslim governments, are accepted.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 20 JAN

LD201732 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] A delegation of the Syrian Communist Party led by Comrade Khalid Bakdash, the party's first secretary, arrived this morning in Aden for several days' visit to Democratic Yemen, during which it will hold talks with party and state officials. On arrival the delegation was received by brother 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Department of Mass Organizations of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee.

On arrival at Aden airport, Comrade Bakdash made a statement to ADEN NEWS AGENCY in which he praised the efforts of the PDRY and termed it as a beacon in the heart of the Arab world and a citadel of all Arab progressives. He went on to say that all pointers indicate that Democratic Yemen is forging ahead, and there is no power able to divert it from its chosen course. He described relations between the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Syrian Communist Party as excellent.

Regarding the current situation in the Arab world, he pointed out that the Tunis summit constituted a step forward. He said the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front should be strengthened as it constitutes an active nucleus in the face of the aggressive parties of Camp David. It is also a front that derives its steadfastness and strength from the Arab masses. He said it is very difficult to ignore the will of the masses, and this has been demonstrated in Iran, Afghanistan and Democratic Yemen. This means that Camp David will end in failure. In conclusion he said he hopes the PDRY will achieve further development and prosperity.

Other members of the delegation of the Syrian Communist Party are Khalid Hammami, member of the Political Bureau, and Dr Nabil 'Abd ar-Rahman, member of the party Central Committee.

Meets With Premier

LD211842 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received at noon today a delegation of the Syrian Communist Party led by brother Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of theparty. The other members of the delegation are brothers Khalid Hammami, member of the Political Bureau and Dr Nabil 'Abd ar-Rahman, member of the party Central Committee.

At the beginning of the meeting, the brother premier welcomed brother Bakdash and his colleagues to the PDRY. There was then a cordial discussion of the struggle relations linking the Yemeni and Syrian peoples and their nationalist and progressive forces. The situation affecting our Arab peoples and the Arab national liberation movement and their progressive forces in efforts to stem the tide of imperialist and Zionist plots was also discussed at the meeting. The international situation was reviewed and the Syrian Communist Party delegation led by brother Bakdash gave the premier a detailed briefing on the stage through which fraternal Syria was passing and the cohesion of the internal front against the plots of reactionaries egged on by their masters who are none other than the parties to the Camp David agreement.

The brother premier stressed the need to strengthen the front of steadfastness in the face of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs and plots. He praised the role of Syria in supporting the unity and cohesion of the Arab peoples and their progressive forces. He stressed the need for unity of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the region together with the states of the socialist community and the other revolutionary forces of the world.

The close relations between the two fraternal parties, the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and the Syrian Communist Party, were also discussed at the meeting. Brother Khalid Bakdash praised the firm principled position of Democratic Yemen and its party, people and government and described the national democratic regime as the property of all Arab revolutionaries and progressives. He said the task of preserving it was the collective duty of all these forces. He also praised the efforts being made to unify the two parts of Yemen, noting that the visit of his delegation would enable them to examine at close quarters the YSP experiment any study many issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTER DISAVOWS REPORTS OF IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS

LD231012 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0743 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, in an interview published here today, has denied circulating rumors about an improvement in Saudi-Soviet relations. Reports to this effect were issued following statements by Saudi Deputy Prime Minister Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in which he pointed out that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia could change its posture toward the United States if it continues to disregard Arab rights and Saudi Arabia would examine friendship with the Americans for friendship with the Soviets.

However, Dr Yamani said in a statement published by the Kuwait paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that there is nothing new in Saudi-Soviet relations "and our stand and policy in this matter are clear and well known." Referring to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan Dr Yamani said he expects that the Soviet action will finally end as "a loss" to the Soviet Union in economic and cultural spheres, "since it has shown the world the true unattractive picture of the Soviet system which it tried to conceal and to which it claimed to have added a new dimension in international relations through respect of the sovereignty of states, the freedoms of peoples and the dignity of the individual."

'UKAZ: SUMMIT WITH PDRY TO BE HELD SHORTLY

LD221217 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 19 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Nasir ash-Shari report: "Bilateral Summit in Riyadh Between Kingdom and South Yemen"]

[Text] 'UKAZ has learned from official sources in the PDRY Embassy in Jidda that a bilateral summit will be held in Riyadh between His Majesty King Khalid ibn "Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il of South Yemen, in order to discuss the current Arab situation and the fraternal relations between the two countries.

The summit will be preceded by a meeting between His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal and South Yemen Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad in order to discuss matters to be raised at the summit meeting.

On the other hand, South Yemen Charge d'Affaires 'Abd al-'Aziz Ghalib said the expected meeting proceeds from the principle of the fraternal ties and good-neighborly relations between the two countries. His excellency added: What His Royal Highness Amir Fahd affirmed during his meeting with President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in Tunis was the best evidence of the extent of our continuing fraternal understanding, in the service of the higher national objectives and in facing the challenges confronting the Arab and Islamic nation. He said that the coming summit meeting is an embodiment of the will of the two brother-peoples to serve the interest of Arabism and Islam.

UAE

BRITISH MINISTER HURD DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH OFFICIALS

NC211518 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 January--Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, the crown prince and deputy supreme commander of the armed forces, received at his office at noon today British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd, who is currently visiting the country. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE ambassador to Britain Mahdi at-Tajir and British ambassador to the UAE David Arthur Roberts. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, the latest development in the Middle East and Palestinian questions, and the conditions in the area, particularly the situation in Afghanistan.

Joint Statement Condemns Soviets

NC221347 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 January--A joint press statement was issued in Abu Dhabi today on the outcome of the meetings of the joint UK-UAE committee held yesterday at the Al-Kubayrah Palace. Following is the text of the statement:

The joint UK-UAE committee held a meeting in Abu Dhabi on 21 January 1980. The British delegation was headed by Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd and the UAE delegation was headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah.

The committees reviewed recent international developments, particularly in the Middle East and the Gulf. Both sides strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which cannot but have deep repercussions on the security and stability of the Gulf. They pledged to support the current appropriate international efforts to confront the Soviet threat. The UAE side explained its commitment to keep the area away from all forms of international conflicts.

Concerning the Middle East problem, both sides affirmed the importance of finding a comprehensive, just and peaceful settlement that will take into consideration the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people. The UAE side also explained its firm stand on the need for Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Both sides expressed their total commitment to finding a peaceful settlement to the problem of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The UAE side also expressed appreciation for the efforts which the United Kingdom has made in this field.

The committee reviewed the close relations that exist between the United Kingdom and the UAE. It observed that certain prospects exist for achieving greater cooperation in the cultural, educational, technical, commercial and economic fields. The committee will hold its next meeting in London at a date to be set later.

Holds Press Conference

NC221726 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 January--Douglas Hurd, the British minister of state at the Foreign Office, has stressed that his country deeply regrets the decision of the enemy Israeli Government to build new settlements in the occupied territory. He said this constitutes an obstacle to establishing permanent and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Speaking to reporters at the British Embassy in Abu Dhabi today, the British minister said he told enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin that the British Government wonders whether Israel prefers the settlements to peace. He added that during his discussions with senior UAE officials, he sensed their concern over events in Afghanistan and the effects of the Soviet intervention in that part of the world. The British minister expressed his appreciation of the UAE position on this issue.

During his press conference, the British minister referred to the economic and political steps which the United States and European states took in answer to the intervention in Afghanistan. He said: The Soviet Union cannot expect its colonization of the Muslim people in Afghanistan to go unpunished. He added that in addition to the financial and military aid which Britain and other states will grant Pakistan and Turkey, NATO is giving more attention to its defensive force and it is likely that restrictions will be imposed on the technological aid which Britain and the European states extend to the Soviet Union.

As for a possible British boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow this summer, Douglas Hurd said that the British Government has no power to impose a specific decision on the Olympic Committee in Britain, but it will give advice. He added that holding the games in Moscow is undoubtedly politically important for the Soviet Union, which will try to propagandize for its regime.

Asked about Britain's possible recognition of the PLO, the British minister said official contacts are underway between his government and the PLO, but not on a ministerial level. He added that Britain's nonrecognition of the PLO is based on the principle of recognizing governments only. Hurd further said the PLO is an important factor in the process of solving the Middle East problem and this factor is being ignored. He stressed that Britain is not contemplating the return of its armies to the area more than 9 years after they were totally withdrawn from east of Suez. He added that Britain believes that the defense of the area is the responsibility of the countries concerned. However, he added that in cooperation with its friends in the West, his country would be prepared to fill the vacuum if it occurred.

Concerning the Gulf-European dialog, Douglas Hurd said there are many political, economic and technical ideas to begin this dialog. He pointed out that the European states will strive in the next few months to form views and prepare the groundwork for such a dialog.

STATEMENTS BY EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTERS REPORTED

NC221548 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] At the conclusion of his 2-hour discussions today with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that some points relevant to the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel had been discussed. He said: We will clear up these points at the second session of discussions, which will be held tomorrow morning.

The Israeli defense minister also stated that no problems had cropped up at the meetings which have been held since the beginning of the military discussions between the two countries, or on the questions of the normalization of relations and the opening of the borders to flights between the two countries.

'Ezer Weizman said he was sure that these things will be implemented, adding that this implementation tends to foster the existence of good relations between the two countries, regardless of all the problems involved in these relations. [He added:] If anyone expects that two states like Egypt and Israel--bearing in mind the circumstances of their existence--will normalize their relations without facing any problems, such a person is too optimistic.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali will give a dinner banquet this evening in honor of the Israeli defense minister and the delegation accompanying him.

JERUSALEM: WEIZMAN, 'ALI FINALIZE BORDER ARRANGEMENTS

TA222002 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman is now meeting with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Cairo. It is believed that during the talk the Egyptian president will raise the question of the autonomy.

Earlier, the defense minister held a working meeting with his Egyptian counterpart, General 'Ali, on the issues related to the supervision of the Sinai. On the first day of his visit, the defense minister finalized the procedures for opening the land borders in northern Sinai this coming Saturday to both Israeli and Egyptian traffic. Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports on the issue:

[Begin Nir recording] The defense minister's executive plane landed in Cairo at 1110. The scene is almost routine: A hearty hug with the Egyptian defense minister, polite remarks to the awaiting journalists and then directly to the Egyptian military headquarters building for a formal military welcome ceremony.

The first working meeting lasted almost 2 hours. At the meeting, agreement was reached on the opening of a land crossing point between the two countries to go into effect this coming Saturday. Israelis and Egyptians will be allowed to cross the border line at the crossing point in the Al-'Arish area. At first, they will be able to do this within an organized framework, and presumably not by car. Later, when the technical agreements are signed, they will be able to cross in private cars and buses. The supervision arrangements for the buffer, demilitarized and thinned-out zones were also finalized, as was the U.S. involvement in this supervision.

In the wake of the agreements achieved, the defense minister gained the impression that the normalization would go through as planned. Weizman and 'Ali, accompanied by Major General Tamir and generals (Badawi), Al-Majdhub and (Labib) discussed what was discreetly defined as regional issues. The autonomy issue was not discussed during the meeting. This issue is probably being discussed now with President as-Sadat. [end recording]

Our military correspondent adds that the defense minister today asked his Egyptian counterpart, General 'Ali, to help over the next few days in finding an appropriate building in the center of Cairo to house the Israeli Embassy in Egypt. General 'Ali agreed to Weizman's request. Thus, the Egyptian military establishment will also be trying to locate the required building, or at least a temporary building which will house the embassy until a permanent building is found, and thus avoid the need to house the ambassador and his aides at the Hilton Hotel in Cairo.

WEIZMAN REPORTS ON MEETING WITH AS-SADAT

LD222302 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Following his meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat, which lasted about 90 minutes, Ezer Weizman said that during the meeting they discussed the normalization of existing relations. They also discussed the problems of the region and exchanged views and thought. He said: I benefited greatly from my meeting with President as-Sadat who added a great deal to the existing and future relations between Egypt and Israel.

The Israeli defense minister said: We also discussed in general terms the means of gradually progressing in relations between Egypt and Israel. [words indistinct]

Asked whether he was satisifed with the level of the normalization of relations presently and following tonight's discussions, the defense minister replied: Yes, yes.

Replying to a question about the headquarters of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel, the Israeli defense minister replied that this was a technical question and not a political question. The importance is not in finding a site for the headquarters, but in the establishment of the embassy itself.

Replying to a question about air links, Ezer Weizman replied: I would not like to discuss this question now. There are competent ministries and everything is discussed by the ministry concerned. He added: I would like to stress the importance of the step which will take place on Friday. General Kamal Hasan 'Ali will accept the return of most of Sinai at a grand ceremony and, praise be to God, this will take place in good faith and a spirit of friendship. It must be realized that as far as Egypt is concerned, this is an important step forward, but as far as we are concerned it is also an important step backward. This may be an easy thing for military men, but it is considered as a memorable day by public opinion, the Israeli people and the Egyptian people and army who fought for 30 years. I am happy to say that the whole operation is taking place in an organized manner and I hope the Egyptian army will find that we are carrying out what we have promised.

General Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production said he had nothing to add. I agree with Weizman that the implementation of the agreement is taking place in a (?serious) manner. I thank him personally because he is keeping an eye on the entire matter, and because the Israeli forces have carried out the mission in an excellent manner.

The reporters then asked Weizman about flying the Israeli flag in Egypt and the Egyptian flag in Israel. He said there is an important and eventful future in the relations between Egypt and Israel and that Egypt's flag will be raised in Tel Aviv and that will be hoisted. [sentence as received]

WEIZMAN 'SATISFIED' WITH PACE OF NORMALIZATION

TA230831 Jerusalem POST in English 23 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman last night discussed a wide range of possibilities for bridging the two countries' differences over the proposed autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The two leaders met at the Egyptian leader's presidential residence a few hours after Weizman had arrived in the Egyptian capital for a three-day visit.

After meeting As-Sadat, Weizman pronounced himself "satisfied" with the pace at which "normalization" was being carried out, despite the difficulty Israel has encountered in finding premises for its Cairo embassy.

"But don't you worry," he told reporters, "the Israeli flag will be flying high (in Cairo) and the Egyptian flag will be flying high in Tel Aviv."

The wide gap between Egypt and Israel on the autonomy issue flared into the open last week when the two sides tabled mutually unacceptable formulas.

Little information came out of Cairo on the As-Sadat-Weizman meeting by late last night. But indications were that the two leaders had agreed to steer their governments into dropping their controversial autonomy plans in favor of negotiating a phased implementation of the project in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David peace framework.

Israeli and Egyptian as well as U.S. technical negotiating teams are due to attempt to break the present autonomy deadlock in a new round of talks set for next week in Tel Aviv.

Earlier in the day, the defense minister was received at Cairo airport by his Egyptian counterpart General Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The two departed for the Egyptian Defense Ministry, where Weizman was greeted with full military protocol, including an honor guard.

"It is part of normalization that my arrival is just a natural thing," Weizman said in an airport statement. "We don't have many problems to discuss so we will enjoy each other's company."

'Ali, in a statement, said "implementation of the peace treaty is being carried out in good faith between our two countries. Under the agreement, diplomatic relations will be established one day after Israel's last interim withdrawal," scheduled for Friday.

After a two-hour first session with 'Ali, Weizman told reporters there were no problems concerning the handover.

Referring to the autonomy talks deadlock, Weizman pointed out that it was natural for problems to crop up in the implementation of the Camp David accords. The treaty ended 30 years of war between the two countries.

"If anyone expected two countries like Egypt and Israel to normalize things and have peace without any problems he must be an ultra-optimist," he said. "I am just an optimist."

'Ali said: "Some of the points of normalization were discussed and I think they will be concluded after tomorrow." But he did not elaborate.

According to Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, who is in Cairo with Weizman, all subjects to be discussed by the two ministers were agreed upon in advance. They include final details for policing the peace agreement after Israel completes its withdrawal to the interim Al-'Arish Ra's Muhammad line on Friday; visits to Israel and Egypt by military delegations; and land travel arrangements to and from Egypt for civilians from both countries.

Today Weizman will meet with 'Ali for a second round of talks, and with former Defense Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi.

Weizman is due back here on Thursday.

'ALI OUTLINES MILITARY COOPERATION IN INTERVIEW

NC230830 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has granted an interview to AL-JUMHURIYAH in which he announced that the Sinai is now open to all the Egyptians following the Egyptian takeover of the Al-'Arish-Ra's-Muhammad line. The defense minister added that Egyptians can now cross the Suez Canal and go to the passes by car without special permission. The defense minister further said that Egypt has plans for the second phase of the Israeli international borders and negotiations concerning this withdrawal will begin next month when he goes to Israel to discuss the final Israeli withdrawal and determine the date for the Egyptian takeover of this region.

The defense minister said that the United States is a party to these negotiations and affirmed that the United States has become the primary exporter of arms to Egypt. General 'Ali added that military cooperation between the two countries is self-evident and clear-cut and can be characterized by the following:

A. A new U.S. loan to support Egypt's armed forces with new weapons, in addition to the $1.5 billion [loan] which is being implemented.

B. The facilities extended by Egypt to the United States at several airbases; these facilities are temporary and granted to the United States for limited and irregular periods of time.

C. Training Egyptians on the arms imported from the United States. The training takes place in the United States and Egypt.

The defense minister divulged that the Egyptian armed forces have, to date, been carrying out an effective role in developing the military and training capacities of many Arab countries. The defense minister described these relations as a comraderie of arms and military cooperation to develop the Arab nation's military capability.

The defense minister affirmed Egypt's readiness to respond to the request of any Arab country to defend its territories. The defense minister added that Egypt supports--through training and military support--the African countries in their quest to preserve their native soil.

NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS TO BE IN THREE STAGES

LD230831 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSIF in Arabic 21 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Mahmud Dhihni report: "Normalization of Egyptian-Israeli Relations Next Summer"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry and the Political Departments have reached a final view regarding the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations in accordance with the letter and spirit of the peace treaty and the Camp David documents, especially in light of the fact that peace between Egypt and Israel has no diplomatic precedent in international custom or in the history of international relations.

According to this view, the normalization will take place in three stages:

Stage one: This begins on 25 January, when the first stage of basic withdrawal from Sinai will be completed, whereupon the borders, air, land and sea routes and communications channels will be opened. Relations between the two countries will then be as normal as those within the world community. Nevertheless the first stage, as one senior Egyptian official described it, will be like digging a canal without letting water flow into it.

Stage two: On 26 February there will be an exchange of diplomatic representations between Cairo and Tel Aviv and the setting up of embassies in the two capitals. This marks the second stage in the normalization of relations, even though the exchange of diplomatic representation in itself is not a measure or a standard of the type of relations between any two countries but is merely a recognized international framework for organizing relations between countries.

Stage three: This begins on 26 July 1980, 6 months after the date of the second stage and is conditional on progress in the self-rule talks for the West Bank and Gaza, which will be due for comprehensive evaluation on 26 May 1980.

Therefore, between the period of exchanging diplomatic representations and up to 26 July, there will be no negotiation of or agreement on opening the channels of trade, economy, tourism or other activities.

In other words, the Egyptian political leadership will devote this period entirely to giving momentum to the self-rule talks for the West Bank and Gaza, and will even make the progress of these talks and their achievement of specific objectives a condition of beginning the third and decisive stage of normalization.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK, OTHERS

NC221646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received Vice President Husni Mubarak. The radio correspondent has learned that Husni Mubarak submitted to his excellency the president a report on his tour of the sultanate of Oman, the PRC, the DPRK, the United States and the FRG.

His excellency the president also received Mr Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank board of directors. Vice President Husni Mubarak attended this meeting.

His excellency also received the deputy prime minister [title as heard] of Luxembourg.

KHALIL RECEIVES AMBASSADOR ATHERTON

NC231220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 January--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil this morning received U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

MUBARAK RECEIVES 'ALI, WEIZMAN, OTHERS

NC231219 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1109 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 January--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The vice president also received Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir, inister of People's Assembly Affairs, and Ahmad Zindu, chairman of the Egyptian Industrialization Authority.

Husni Mubarak later received Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in the presence of Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

LUXEMBOURG VICE PRIME MINISTER LEAVES CAIRO FOR FRANKFURT

NC230940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 January--Luxembourg Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn left Cairo this morning for Frankfurt at the end of his 5-day visit to Egypt.

During his visit, Thorn met with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil with whom he discussed international questions of interest to the two countries and the possibility of cooperation in various fields. Thorn also discussed with Dr Hamid as-Sayih aspects of mutual economic cooperation.

FIRST EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI BUSINESS DEAL SIGNED

TA211305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A business agreement between an Israeli and an Egyptian company was signed in Haifa at noon today. The Arad Daliya Kibbutz factory will sell to an Egyptian irrigation firm 100,000 water measuring instruments costing $1.5 million. The instruments prevent water loss during irrigation.

The Egyptian firm's representative, Hasan Isma'il, told our correspondent Dani Nishri that this contract is the first in a series his company wishes to sign with Israel due, among aother things, to the cheaper shipping costs between Israel and Egypt.

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTS STATEMENT ON AIRLINE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL

TA211118 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By DAVAR correspondent on Arab affairs]

[Text] The head of the special Egyptian team for normalization, Brig Taha al-Majdub, announced yesterday that the Egyptian national airline, Egypt Air, will not have flights to Israel and that El Al will not be permitted to open a permanent office in Cairo.

Al-Majdub's statement contradicts Prime Minister Menahem Begin's announcement is Aswan that he had reached an agreement with President as-Sadat about operating flights of the two national airlines as of the end of this week.

GUYANA PRIME MINISTER BURNHAM ARRIVES FOR TALKS 19 JAN

JN191708 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Iraqi Government, the prime minister of Guyana, Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham. arrived in Baghdad this afternoon on a 3-day official visit to Iraq. He was met at the airport by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister.

The delegation accompanying the prime minister of Guyana comprises Economic Development and Cooperatives Minister Hugh Desmond Hoyte, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, Justice Minister Mohamed Shahabuddeen, the permanent secretary of the prime minister's office and Guyana's ambassador in Baghdad, Cedric Grant.

In a statement to INA, Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham expressed his happiness at visiting Iraq. He said: I am very happy to be in the land of Iraq and in historic Baghdad. I hope this visit will be a good opportunity to strengthen the relations that bind our friendly countries and peoples.

Begins Talks

JN191914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 January--Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here tonight with the prime minister of Guyana, Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, who arrived in Baghdad earlier today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed ways of developing bilateral relations, developments in the current international situation and issues of concern to the two countries.

Report on Talks

JN201151 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 20 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 January--Official talks between Iraq and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana were held here today. The Iraqi side was headed by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister. The Guyanese side was headed by Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham. The Iraqi side included Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Dr Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah, planning minister; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Mundhir Ibrahim, justice minister. The Guyanese side included Hugh Desmond Hoyte, minister of economic development and cooperatives; Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, minister of foreign affairs; Mohamed Shahabuddeen, minister of justice; (Cecil Douglas), permanent secretary in the prime minister's office; and Guyanese Ambassador in Baghdad Cedric Grant.

Meets President Husayn

JN201252 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 20 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 January--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn met here today with Guyanese Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham. During the meeting, which was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, viewpoints were exchanged on the latest Arab and international developments and Iraq's and Guyana's stands on these developments.

Bilateral relations and their development as well as means for strengthening the economic edifice in Iraq and Guyana in the interest of the two peoples were discussed.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

JN211330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 January--Iraq and Guyana today signed an agreement for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The agreement was signed on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade. The agreement was signed on the Guyanese side by Hugh Desmond Hoyte, Guyanese minister of economic development and cooperatives.

The agreement includes cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical fields through exchanging experts and technical and training missions.

In accordance with the agreement, a joint follow-up committee has been formed. The committee will be entrusted with developing bilateral cooperation in the trade, economic and technical fields.

It is to be recalled that the Guyanese prime minister is heading a delegation on a visit to Iraq which began the day before yesterday.

Leaves After 3-Day Visit

JN211418 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 January--Guyanese Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham left Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. He was seen off by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister.

In a predeparture statement to INA, the Guyanese prime minister said: The outcome of my visit to Iraq and my talks with Iraqi officials will have an extremely positive effect on our political relations, as well as on the economic cooperation between Iraq and Guyana. My talks are bound to further consolidate the cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Guyanese People's National Congress, he added.

The Guyanese prime minister welcomed Iraq's call for the establishment of a fund to support the developing countries.

Joint Statement Issued

JN211751 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 January--Iraq and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana have strongly condemned the Zionist aggression against the Arab people. They also condemned the Camp David accords and the capitulatory treaty.

In a joint statement issued simultaneously this evening in Baghdad and Georgetown, the two countries reiterated that a just and lasting peace cannot be realized without the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights and the establishment of their independent state in Palestine.

The two countries reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their homeland and national rights and to set up their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

Iraq and Guyana strongly denounced the Camp David accords and the treaty signed between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity, with the effective participation of imperialism, for these are harmful to the Arab people's interests and are an attempt to splinter the unity of the Arab ranks and to keep the Arab territories under the yoke of Zionist occupation.

The two sides condemned the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon. They reiterated that this aggression is part of imperialist maneuvers aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance and disintegrating Lebanon's sovereignty and integral unity.

The two countries asserted that the safeguarding of security and the achievement of stability in the Arab Gulf area is the sole responsibility of the area, requiring no foreign intervention.

The two sides expressed their support for the Latin American countries and those of the Caribbean Sea, to enable them to further consolidate their control of their natural resources. They also asserted their support for the peoples of Belize and Puerto Rico, in their efforts to regain their inalienable rights in determining their future and achieving independence and unity.

The statement asserts the support of Iraq and Guyana for and firm solidarity with the people of Chile against the oppression being imposed by the present dictatorial regime.

The two sides reaffirmed their pledge to support all efforts to eliminate all kinds of colonialism and foreign intervention and the racist exploitation in Africa. They expressed their support for the liberation movements and for their just and legitimate struggle.

The two sides condemned apartheid and the racist and illegitimate regime in South Africa and Namibia. They called on all progressive countries to eliminate the oppression being imposed by this regime on the African citizens.

Iraq and Guyana reiterated their support for efforts to render the Indian Ocean and its geographical extensions a zone of peace, free of influence and bases, in order to safeguard the peace and security of the area's peoples and countries.

The joint statement says that the two sides exchanged viewpoints on the international situation, particularly the issues of struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, including Zionism and apartheid. They also discussed the issues of consolidating national independence and controlling natural resources.

They expressed their support for the United Nations and the legalized basic principles of its charter, including the principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of others, elimination of the threat of force in international relations, respect for the right of self-determination, the independence of peoples and equality among nations.

The statement points out that the two sides attach great importance to the UN General Assembly's initiative in adopting the declaration which does not admit intervention in countries' domestic affairs, based on the UN principles included in the final statement of the nonalined countries in Havana.

The two sides lauded the resolutions of the Havana summit conference. They reaffirmed their determination and resolution to protect the nonalined movement's unity and main principles and to beef up its role and effectiveness to set up a new international order for political and economic relations.

They highly praised the Havana summit's resolution condemning the Camp David accord. They recalled the summit resolution suspending Egypt's membership in the movement. They asserted that Egyptian policy toward the Palestinian cause is a blatant violation of the nonalined movement's resolutions and principles.

The Guyanese side expressed its support for Iraq's proposals for developing the nonalined movement, for promoting its effectiveness in international relations, for consolidating the political and economic ties among member states, for forming organizations for the producing countries and for supporting the negotiating stands of the movement countries to enable them to liberate their natural resources and wealth from monopolies and multinational companies. All this aims at establishing a new economic order based on justice and equality.

The Iraqi side appreciated the role played by Guyana in drawing up the work program of the nonalined countries in the areas of industry, trade and transport. Guyana noted with pleasure Iraq's decision to participate in the program as a coordinator.

The two sides agreed to achieve coordination and full cooperation to make the nonalined summit conference in Baghdad in 1982 a success.

The two sides stressed the need to stop the arms race and to achieve a comprehensive general disarmament. They welcomed the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament which was held at the initiative of the nonalined countries. They also welcomed its final charter which represents a mainstay for expediting the process of disarmament.

Iraq and Guyana reaffirmed their support for coordinating the efforts of the nonalined countries for implementing the UN General Assembly's resolutions on the setting up of a new international economic order.

The Guyanese side lauded Iraq's call for establishing a long-term international fund to help the developing countries overcome the impact of inflation.

Guyana welcomed Iraq's decision to compensate the poor developing countries which have signed oil contracts with it for any increases that might be added to Iraqi oil prices from last June until the end of 1979. This is being tackled by granting long-term, interest-free loans to these countries equal to the increases which will be added to the oil prices with the hope of reaching a radical and just solution.

The statement points out that the Iraqi and Guyanese sides signed a number of agreements for technical, economic and scientific cooperation.

The statement was issued at the end of Guyanese Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham's visit to Iraq.

RCC DECREE GRANTS GENERAL AMNESTY TO KURDS

JN221404 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jan 80 JN

["Text" of Iraqi RCC Decree No 3 dated 22 January]

[Text] In accordance with paragraph A of Article 42 of the provisional constitution, the RCC decided the following at its session held on 22 January 1980:

1. Kurdish citizens who returned to the national fold during the period of validity of Law 108 of 1979 will be included in the provisions of Article 5 of Law No 109 of 1979 regarding a general amnesty for military and civilian personnel who fled Iraq.

2. The defense minister will implement this decree.

[Signed] RCC Chairman Saddam Husayn.

PRIME MINISTER RAMADAN LEAVES FOR SOMALIA, DJIBOUTI

JN221452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 22 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 January--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left Baghdad for Mogadishu today heading an official delegation on a visit to Somalia to be followed by a visit to Djibouti.

Mr Ramadan stated that the purpose of the visits is to promote economic relations between Iraq and fraternal Somalia and Djibouti.

SUDANESE OPPOSITION LEADER ARRIVES 20 JAN

JN202103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 20 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 January--Ash-Sharif Husayn al-Hindi, chairman of the Sudanese Democratic Union Party, arrived here today on a visit of several days to Iraq, at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. While in Iraq, Al-Hindi will hold talks with officials in the National Command aimed at consolidating the militant ties between the two parties.

TARIQ 'AZIZ LAUDS RELATIONS, NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL

PY230136 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jan 80 p 8 PY

[By Correspondent Reali Junior]

[Excerpts] Paris--The support that was given by the Brazilian Government at the United Nations to the proposal that condemned Zionism and classified it as a racist movement "opened the doors to the Arab countries for Brazil, and it is considered a milestone in Brazilian relations with those countries," asseted Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz during an interview granted to the Brazilian journalists who covered Governor Paulo Maluf's visit to Baghdad.

One of the strongmen of Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti's regime, 'Aziz revealed that the Iraqi Government "very much appreciated the position adopted by the Brazilian Government toward the Arabs in recognizing their rights." He recalled that Baghdad believes that it is fundamental "not to strengthen relations with any country that does not adopt a position of justice and respect for the rights of the Arabs." Conversely, it is therefore interested in "maintaining the current optimum relations with Brazil."

According to the Iraqi leader, the nuclear cooperation agreement that was signed recently by the two governments is within "the context of using the energy for exclusively peaceful ends, this being part of the desire for cooperation between the two parties." He refused to talk about the technical specifications of the document, especially regarding the enrichment of uranium, because the matter does not come within his purview.

After asserting that Iraq is willing to expand its economic and trade ties with Brazil, including those having to do with the oil sector, 'Aziz cited three factors that are taken into account when foreign enterprises are invited to participate in his country's development projects: technology, the period of execution and the price. When proposals are similar, the project is handed to the most friendly country." According to our president's guidelines," 'Aziz revealed, "Brazil is considered to be a friendly country."

The possibility that Iraq will help the government of Sao Paulo State to seek oil in its territory was not rejected by the Iraqi minister, who recalled: "We are two friendly countries. When one of us makes a request it is attended to, if our friends made such a request, we would attend to it with pleasure."

INDONESIAN TRADE MINISTER MEETS DEFENSE MINISTER

JN211356 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 January--'Adnan Khayrallah, RCC member and minister of defense, met here today with Indonesian Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro. The discussion during the meeting centered on bilateral cooperation and ways to develop this cooperation in the common interest of the two countries.

The Indonesian minister arrived in Baghdad yesterday.

Meets Counterpart

JN211357 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 January--Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Indonesian Minister of Trade Radius Prawiro and his delegation.

During the meeting, the two ministers reviewed the economic and trade relations between Iraq and Indonesia and ways to develop these relations. They also discussed the adequate means to increase and diversify the volume of trade exchange in light of the Havana nonalined summit conference. They stressed the need to consolidate trade and economic cooperation among the nonalined countries.

ITIM: ARMY BATTALIONS WILL SOON ARRIVE IN TYRE

TA222103 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Metula, 22 Jan--Two Lebanese Army battalions will soon arrive and deploy in the Tyre area in accordance with an agreement between the Lebanese Army, the UN forces, the terrorists and the Syrians, according to reports reaching southern Lebanon this evening.

Commenting on these reports, the commander of the Christian militia in southern Lebanon, Major Haddad said he would not allow these units to reach their target areas because, according to him, he has information which indicates that units include pro-Syrian officers. Haddad added that their arrival in southern Lebanon was meant to aid the terrorists. Major Haddad further said that the arrival of the Lebanese units constituted a violation of the agreement he had signed with the UNIFIL commander in southern Lebanon General Erskine, according to which army units would arrive in the south only after agreement with the militia commander. However, this agreement has not been kept.

Haddad added that, instead of deploying in Tyre, the Lebanese units should deploy in the area of the villages of Ad-Damur and Al-Ayshiyah in the central region. The terrorists have established strongholds and reinforced their units in that region. Major Haddad warned that he would take all steps to prevent these units from deploying in the Tyre area.

The militia spokesman today stated that a militia patrol had blown up a house in the village of Yatar in the central region. The spokesman noted that action was in line with the policy adopted by Major Haddad with the aim of preventing cooperation between the terrorists and the inhabitants of southern Lebanon.

ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TUNIS SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

NC212034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Text] This evening, the Arab Followup Committee held a meeting at the residence of Saudi ambassador in Beirut, Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir. The meeting was attended by Ministers Dr "Ali al-Khalil and Joseph Skaf, who are members of the Lebanese Ministerial Committee, and by Arab League representative Hammad as-Sid. During the meeting, which lasted until 2100, a review was made of the results of the committee's contacts with various parties with the aim of implementing the recent Tunis summit resolutions.

After the meeting, As-Sid said that contacts were continuing and that results would emerge soon.

Answering a question on the date of the army's deployment in the South, As-Sid said: The army must enter the south.

Minster Dr 'Ali al-Khalil said that the meeting was a continuation of previous meetings and that the committee might meet again this week.

Asked when the army would enter the south, Minister Al-Khalil said: We are still working on implementing the resolutions. We have nothing to add now. We hope a date will be fixed soon.

ICATU DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN-LIBYAN DISPUTE

JN222008 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Jan 80 JN

[Text] This evening, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] Central Council resumed the meetings of its emergency session under the chairmanship of 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, president of the Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions.

Several council members addressed the session, stressing the need to contain the Libyan-Palestinian dispute, to rob the Arab nation's enemies of the chance to harm the Palestinian revolution, to maintain the independence of the Palestinian decision and to reject any substitute for the PLO in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The council members lauded Syria's heroic and militant stand under president leader Hafiz al-Asad toward all pan-Arab issues--a stand devoted to preserving the unity of Arab ranks to confront the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat designs which are being hatched against the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian revolution in particular.

At the end of the meeting, a committee was formed to draft the final statement on the discussions.

VOL REPORTS VIOLENT INCIDENTS THROUGHOUT SYRIA

NC181347 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 18 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the Syrian city of Aleppo is living in a state of fear and anxiety, particularly the owners of big businesses and rich people, who receive threats to pay protection money or else their shops and houses would be blown up.

The state of anxiety intensified after members of the Muslim Brotherhood attacked Al-Faran restaurant in Bab al-Faraj quarter at 1700 yesterday with handgrenades. More than 10 clients were wounded, some of whom succumbed to their wounds.

Curfew was imposed yesterday in the Bab an-Nasr area in Aleppo. A force composed of the army's special squads and some intelligence members cordoned off the area to search for members of the Muslim Brotherhood. A clash ensued during which handgrenades and medium weapons were used. The search campaign continued from 0400 to 1200.

Our correspondent further reports that a clash took place at the entrance of the military hospital in As-Sabil quarter in Aleppo the day before yesterday during which a Syrian Army Lieutenant was killed. Several shops in the city were blown up the same evening, most of which were located in Al-Midan and As-Sinniniyah.

Two Sunnites Killed

NC220910 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that last Sunday Syrian intelligence men raided the home of the brother of the Syrian minister of awqaf in Tartus, 'Abd as-Satir as-Sayyid, a Sunnite, in search of arms. When he tried to resist, the raiders opened fire and killed him.

Last Saturday, Syrian intelligence men in Latakia killed Sunnite Shaykh Sulaybi in his home allegedly for dealing with the Muslim Brotherhood. Our correspondent also reports that in Hamah yesterday afternoon an unknown person hit a Soviet expert on the head with a bottle. The expert was moved to the hospital.

Soviet Experts Killed

NC221909 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that the atmosphere is very tense in Aleppo, particularly in Al-Kallasah, Bab An-Nasr and As-Sabil. Last Saturday, armed men killed three Soviet experts and three other persons near Maysalum fire brigade station. Armed men kidnaped an Armenian youth 5 days ago. His fate is not yet known.

More Incidents

NC221333 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] In Tartus, two armed youths killed three intelligence men in a brief clash. One of the youths escaped while the other was wounded.

Our correspondent adds that last Sunday the body of a military man was found in a river between Tartus and Baniyas. In Damascus, 1st Lieut Naji Khayr Bayk, an 'Alawite from Qirdahah village, was killed as his body secretly buried.

GRENADA'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN212008 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and an accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus this evening on a 2-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Government.

The guest was received by Prime Minister 'Abd Arra'uf al-Kism, deputy prime minister and foreign minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Salim Yasin.

Talks Begin

JN221342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--The first round of official talks was held between the Syrian side, headed by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, and the Grenada side, headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, at the prime ministry at 1000 today.

It was attended on the Syrian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Salim Yasin. It was attended on the Grenada side by Acting Minister of External Relations Selwyn Strachan.

At the opening of the talks, Prime Minister Dr al-Kism welcomed Maurice Bishop and the members of his delegation, affirming that there are many opportunities to develop relations between the two friendly states: Syria and Grenada.

Maurice Bishop thanked the prime minister for his welcome, affirming his country's desire to promote cooperation with Syria.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East and Carribean region. The two sides' viewpoints were identical on the current developments in these two regions. The talks also dealt with fields for possible bilateral cooperation, particularly the economic, cultural and information fields. Two committees were formed from the members of the two delegations in order to study issues proposed during the discussion. The two sides will resume their talks at 1700 today.

Al-Asad, Bishop Meet

JN221715 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jan 80 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at 1330 today. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Grenada's Acting Minister of External Relations Selwyn Strachan.

After welcoming Maurice Bishop, President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated Syria's appreciation for Grenada's stands supporting the just Arab issues.

Maurice Bishop gave a briefing on the events and developments in the Caribbean Sea area during 1979 and the repercussions of other international events on this area. He pointed out that the imperialist forces are launching propaganda campaigns against the feelings of the Caribbean people, asserting that the revolutionary forces are determined to combat such tendentious campaigns.

President Hafiz al-Asad then analyzed the Middle East situation, pointing out the feverish campaigns by imperialism to exploit religion to mislead the peoples. He said that these campaigns reveal that U.S. imperialism, which pretends to be concerned about Islam in Afghanistan, is adopting a hostile stand against the Islamic Revolution in Iran and is supporting Israel's occupation of the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem and Palestine.

President al-Asad said that U.S. imperialism is trying to gain alliances in the area since it established that the Camp David accords and the peace treaty between As-Sadat and Israel cannot enable it to control the area. The discussion also dealt with international issues of mutual interest. The viewpoints were identical in analyzing the situation and in stressing the need to unify all the progressive forces.

President al-Asad and Maurice Bishop continued their talks during a working luncheon. The luncheon was attended by the members of the Syrian and Grenadan sides.

Talks Resume

JN221941 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--The Syrian and Grenadan sides resumed their talks at 1900 today with the members of the two sides attending.

The two sides reviewed all fields of cooperation between the two countries. They also reviewed the wording of the agreements reached by the two sides today covering the economic, cultural and information areas.

ALGERIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GRENADA PREMIER'S VISIT

LD192254 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The visit to Algeria of Granada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was concluded with the publication of a communique today. It affirms the two sides' commitment on the bilateral level to do everything to give their cooperation a content and a form that conforms to the ambitions of their peoples; and in the international field, it reaffirms the two sides' attachment to the principles and ideals of nonalinement. Here is the text of the communique:

At the invitation of Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Mr Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the Republic of Grenada, paid an official visit to Algeria from 15 to 18 January 1980. During his visit, Mr Maurice Bishop was received by Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN. During his visit, Mr Maurice Bishop visited several industrial, agricultural and technical projects and was able to witness the size of the efforts deployed by Algeria for its economic development and the consolidation of its national independence.

The talks between the two delegations, led by the prime ministers of Algeria and Grenada, passed in a friendly atmosphere, which expresses the quality of the links existing between the two countries and reflects their joint will to promote fruitful cooperation between Algeria and Grenada beneficial to their peoples.

Examining their bilateral relations, the two sides decided to do everything possible to give their cooperation a uniform content that corresponds with the aspirations of their peoples. To this end, measures and mechanisms were defined to base this cooperation between the two developing countries on solid foundations.

The analysis of the international situation, in Africa, in Latin America, in Asia and the rest of the world has revealed a complete identity of views on the need for the countries of the Third World to resist pressures of all kinds exerted by imperialism in order to hinder their efforts of development and to break the links of solidarity that unite them.

While observing the broad similarity of their positions on the major international questions, the two sides expressed their grave concern over the development of the situation throughout the world and the dangers that threaten peace and international security.

The two sides reaffirmed their attachment to the principles and ideals of the policy of nonalinement which is an independent factor and a vital force in international relations. They expressed their confidence in the capability of the nonalined movement to contribute to the establishment of a new international order and to work for the attainment of the peoples' aspiration to justice, freedom, peace and progress.

In this spirit, the two sides agreed to join efforts for an effective implementation of the decision taken by the heads of state and government at the Sixth Summit of the Nonalined Countries.

The situation in Africa especially attracted the attention of the two sides, who denounced the new schemes of imperialism and its allies who are trying to perpetuate the policy of domination and exploitation of the African peoples, to work against their development efforts and to impede the establishment of cooperation in solidarity between all the continent's countries. The two sides expressed their deep concern at the recent deterioration of the situation in Zimbabwe, in particular due to the presence of racist South African troops on the territory of Zimbabwe and as a consequence of the assassination of fighters of the Patriotic Front by mercenaries of Smith and Muzorewa.. The two sides strongly condemned the criminal actions of the racist regimes of southern Africa which aim at opposing the processes of total liberation of the region's peoples. They confirmed their support of the fight led by the peoples of southern Africa for their freedom and independence.

The two sides examined with special attention the situation existing in the Western Sahara. They firmly condemned the policy of aggression and the occupation of Morocco in the Western Sahara and its persistence in defying international opinion. They saluted the heroic fight led by the people of Western Sahara under the POLISARIO Front!s leadership, and reiterated the solidarity and constant support of the governments of Algeria and Grenada to its just fight and its legitimate right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalined countries.

Examining the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their deep concern regarding the aggravation of the crisis in this region resulting from the signing of separate agreements between Israel and Egypt at Camp David and Washington which are an encouragement for Zionism to continue the occupation of the Arab territories and to continue the criminal aggressions against Lebanon, which constitute a grave threat against peace and international security. They confirm their conviction that the attainment of a just, lasting and global solution of the Middle East conflict is possible only with the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and by the recognition of this problem's indefeasible right to self-determination, to independence and the establishment of an independent state.

The two sides examined with special attention the situation in the Caribbean and in Latin America and expressed their deep concern at the policy of pressure and threat of imperialism. They condemn machinations threatening the sovereignty of states and condemn the attempts at destabilization which threaten countries of this region. They renewed their solidarity with the fight which the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean are leading for their sovereignty, their national independence and the establishment of a zone of peace in the region.

While stressing their firm will to work for the preservation of peace and international security, the two sides agreed that this cannot be guaranteed without an in-depth modification of the unequal relations between the developed and the developing countries and without effective participation of all countries, big and small, in the settlement of the major international problems.

In this respect, they confirmed their determination to continue their joint efforts to speed up the establishment of a new international economic order which corresponds with the legitimate aspirations of the Third World countries. They stressed the need for the Third World countries of developing among themselves close cooperation in solidarity that conform to the resolutions of collective autonomy adopted at the Sixth Conference of the Nonalined Countries.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of their talks and their conviction that the visit to Algeria of His Excellency Maurice Bishop will contribute to the strengthening of relations between Algeria and Grenada.

DEPARTURE STATEMENT BY PFLP'S HABASH REPORTED

LD221330 Algiers APS in English 1207 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 22/1/80 (APS)--Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front For Liberation of Palestine (P.F.L.P.) left Algiers Monday after a several-day visit to Algeria.

In a statement before departure at "Houari Boumediene" international airport, Dr Habbash said his [as received] great satisfaction with the talks he had with President Chadli. Mr Habash was received in the morning by President Chadli who reasserted Algeria's firm support to the Palestinian people. "My visit to Algeria, he said, enabled us to deepen the existing relations between the Algerian and the Palestinian revolutions". During his stay, Dr Habbash visited the Saharan refugee camps and the liberated zones of Western Sahara.

LE MONDE: BOUTEFLIKA ECLIPSED IN RESHUFFLE

LD181103 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[Daniel Junqua dispatch: "Algeria--Mr Bouteflika Leaves the Government, Mr Benhamouda Becomes Interior Minister"]

[Text] Algiers--The president's office announced Sunday night a number of appointments aimed at completing the government and provinding two National Liberation Front Central Committee commissions with new chiefs.

Mr Boualem Benhamouda, a Politburo member and chairman of the single party's commission on education, training and culture, has been appointed interior minister, a position previously held by Prime Minister Abdelghani.

Mr Benhamouda has been replaced by Dr Ahmed Talebs Ibrahimi, who ceases to be minister-counselor to the president of the republic and becomes chairman of the commission on information, which until now had no chairman. The post of irrigation minister, vacant since the dismissal of Ahmed Ghozali for "governmental indiscipline" on 14 October, has been given to Maj Brahim Brahimi, who was already acting minister. Brahimi has relinquished the post of state secretary for forests and reafforestation, which has been given to Mohamed Rouighi, a 38 year-old Central Committee member and agricultural engineer.

Finally, the post of minister-counselor to the president has been abolished. Two members of the government had this title--Dr Taleb Ibrahimi and former Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika. This means that, since Bouteflika has not been appointed to any other post, he has purely and simply been ousted from the government. This has in no way modified a situation which has prevailed for almost 1 year. After being an unsuccessful candidate to succeed Houari Boumedienne, he has kept aloof from it all and ceased to attend both cabinet meetings and meetings of the Politburo, of which he remains a member. He has repeatedly stayed abroad, in particular to undergo an operation for kidney stones. His presence at a National Liberation Front Central Committee meeting at the end of December might have suggested a political comeback, but the step taken against him has belied this interpretation and shown that his adversaries have not relented.

On the contrary, Mr Bouteflika's demotion has gone hand in hand with the promotion of Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, who is also a Politburo member and, in addition, chairman of the auditing office and who has been entrusted with the formidable education portfolio at a time when Arabic-speaking university students have been on strike for more than 6 weeks in furtherance of their demand for the Arabiczation of the civil service. Ibrahimi will have to coordinate the activities of the ministries concerned and implement Central Committee decisions. His task will not be easy.

The action taken by "Arabic-speaking" students, who have stubbornly rejected any offer of dialog and demanded something that seems impossible, namely immediate and complete Arabicization, is increasingly arousing hostile reaction in various circles. Supporters of bilingualism reject the cultural terrorism which is raising its head. It appears that they scored some points during a recent Central Committee meeting. Certain circles are not prepared to put up with the "linguistic imperialism" of "Arabic speakers" and have again openly mentioned the "repression" to which, they claim, the Berber people have been subjected.

Dr Taleb does not, however, lack any of the assets for mastery of this explosive dossier: Son of one of the inspirational figures of Algerian nationalism, Shaykh Ibrahimi, who led the association of the ulemas, and completely bilingual, this man of great culture who reconciles modernism and tradition was minister of education from 1965 to 1970.

Finally, the nomination of M. Benhamouda as minister of the interior serves to reduce the prerogatives and means of action of the prime minister, felt by some to be the man most responsible for the vigor of last fall's "cleanup" campaign conducted by the forces of order, which was not free from "blemish." The coup is all the more keenly felt by M. Abdelghani since his prime ministerial role is limited. Under the terms of the 7 April 1979 decree, he simply "assists" President Chadli Bendjedid "in coordinating government action and the execution of decisions" and does not preside over the Council of Ministers.

Despite relating to a small number of posts, the nominations announced by the presidency are important enough to alter the political situation. They remain, however, very much within the rumors current recently predicting a much wider reshuffle. But the leaders do not seem willing to proceed to large rearrangements before the National Liberation Front Congress, to meet between now and the summer in order to adopt the next development plan.

FOREIGN MINISTER BENYAHIA VISITS FRANCE

For coverage of Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia's official visit to France, see the France section of the 22 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

LIBYA

AR-RA'Y INTERVIEW WITH LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY

JN190913 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Jan 80 pp 1, 14 JN

[Text] Damascus--Nasr al-Majali dispatch--Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki has said that Libya maintains special and extremely fraternal relations with Jordan. He also said that Libya will support Jordan's pan-Arab stand in defense of the Arab nation and its crucial issues.

Dr at-Turayki added: His Majesty King Husayn and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are in complete agreement on the single Arab stand to be adopted to meet all challenges and to fight all plots against the Arab nation.

The Libyan foreign secretary affirmed that visits and meetings will continue between the two fraternal countries in the interest of the Arab nation. He said that the letters exchanged between King Husayn and Al-Qadhdhafi aimed at entrenching Arab understanding and solidarity.

Dr at-Turayki, who was answering questions put to him by AR-RA'Y following the press conference he held in Damascus yesterday to outline the results of the foreign ministers conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, said that the next Arab summit conference in Amman will give joint Arab action a further push forward. He stressed that strong steps will be taken to strengthen intrinsic Arab power on the military, economic, manpower and political levels.

Dr at-Turaki said that intrinsic Arab power is currently being built on an individual basis in some Arab countries, but that the next step will be for unified Arab action. Dr at-Turayki expressed the hope that decisions will be taken on the summit level, after the amendment of the Arab League Charter, so the Arab citizens will see their effective tangible results.

Dr at-Turayki said that the next Arab summit in Amman will set forth to the Arabs their true and real responsibilities, because the Arab plans which will be submitted to the conference will be clear, integral plans.

Asked about Libyan-Palestinian relations, Dr at-Turayki said: There is absolutely no dispute between the PLO and Libya. For example, the Great 1 September Revolution in Libya was a real reaction to the Arab defeat in the 1967 war. Our revolution's objective has always been the restoration of Jerusalem and Palestine. In its foreign and domestic policy, Libya emphasizes the Palestine question and the support for the Palestinian people. Libya has always been the main supporter of the Palestine question on the international level.

The Libyan secretary declined to say if there is any intention to reopen Fatah offices in Libyan cities. However, he said: We will continue to be loyal to the cause of this fraternal people.

Regarding the request to postpone the Islamic Conference scheduled to meet in Islamabad on 26 January and the reaction if the Muslims insisted on going ahead with the conference, Dr at-Turayki said: The Islamic Conference Organization was formed after the attempt to burn the Al-Aqsa mosque. Therefore, the organization was formed essentially to support the question of Palestine and Jerusalem, which is both an Arab and Islamic issue. We do not want the organization to deviate from its basic aims. Islamic action must not be diverted from the central issue, which is the Palestine question.

Dr at-Turayki added: If we are indeed concerned about Islam, then our main efforts at this time must be devoted to eliminating the real danger; namely, the Zionist enemy which is desecrating holy Arab Muslim territory.

Dr at-Turayki attacked the United States for encouraging the holding of the Islamic Conference. He said the United States is playing an obvious game which we must seriously resist.

Dr at-Turayki continued: The Islamic Conference is planned for 26 January, the day when the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist entity will begin normalizing their relations. Here lies the danger and the obstacles which will prevent the conference from achieving its objective, because the world and Islamic public will be preoccupied with the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. The conference will thus be a fiasco and its resolutions will be of no importance.

As to what the position would be if the Islamic countries and other Arab states insisted on holding the conference as scheduled, Dr at-Turayki said: Delegations will be sent to those Islamic and Arab countries to discuss the matter with them and to try to persuade them to postpone the decision on the time and place for the conference.

Dr at-Turayki expressed the hope that the Islamic and Arab countries will respond positively to the request to postpone the conference.

Dr at-Turayki attacked the Egyptian regime for surrendering to capitulatory conferences. He said the Egyptian regime has sold Jerusalem, Palestine and Egypt itself. Dr at-Turayki recalled the report submitted by Hasan at-Tuhami [special adviser to President as-Sadat] on armed Muslim terrorist groups in Egypt and said: This report was passed to Israeli intelligence so it would cooperate with the Egyptian rulers in crushing these groups.

Dr at-Turayki said that Islam has gained world influence after the Iranian Islamic Revolution, and that the position of the member states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation on this issue is well-known. Dr at-Turayki asserted that these states cannot possibly side with "America's Islam."

Replying to a question about Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's request that U.S. President Carter change his Middle East policy, a request which was spurned by White House sources, Dr at-Turayki said: We in Libya stick to that position. It is up to the United States to change its policy in the Arab region. This will be in the interest of the American people themselves. The United States must choose between the friendship of the Arabs and that of Zionism.

Replying to another question on the Arab oil states' attitude toward the frontline states in light of the increasing oil prices, Dr at-Turayki said: We must be clear on the subject of oil and its prices. We should not fall victim to Western propaganda about Arab wealth. The uproar on the oil price increase is being created by Western circles which have enormous economic interests in order to exploit their world influence.

He added: The oil-producing countries will place all their resources, including oil, at the disposal of the frontline states. We will support Jordan and Syria. It must be real support within an overall clear Arab strategy and for the sake of real action.

Dr at-Turayki asserted that supporting Jordan and Syria as frontline states is a duty dictated by the pan-Arab interest. Dr at-Turayki called on all the Arab oil-producing countries to support Jordan and Syria so they can continue to face aggression, threats and pressure. He said that supporting these two countries is a pan-Arab responsibility which must be carried out without fail.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

LD201848 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Joint statement issued 19 January on the visit of the Guyanese prime minister to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah]

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 20 January--At the invitation of Brother Jadallah Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, the prime minister of the cooperative Republic of Guyana, Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, paid a cordial and official visit to Libya from 15 to 19 January, 1980.

In an atmosphere of amity and mutual understanding, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, received Guyanese Prime Minister Burnham and they exchanged views on bilateral relations and international questions of common interest.

During the meeting, discussions were held on the Third World theory and the people's assumption of authority in Libya.

Guyanese Prime Minister Burnham expressed his admiration for this theory and the achievements it has brought about in Libya in the various political, economic, social fields.

For his part, the Guyanese prime minister acquainted Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with the socialist experiment in Guyana which aims at giving the people the maximum measure of participation in running their own affairs and in insuring the just distribution of the community's resources.

During the visit, the signing took place of a number of documents on basic methods for cooperation between the two friendly countries in the fields of agriculture and fishing, as well as of the minutes of protocol for cooperation in other fields.

With regard to the current international situation, the views of the two sides were identical on many of the important problems. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to continue the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in all their forms, as well as against racism, including Zionism and apartheid.

They also pledged to work unceasingly to bring about a just and balanced international economic system.

The two sides expressed their dissatisfaction with the rigid stand adopted by countries that have practiced colonialism toward the just demands of the developing countries for the establishment of a new world economic system. They agreed that the consolidation of the national independence of the Third World peoples necessitates a close economic cooperation among the developing countries.

The two sides paid special attention to the grave developments in the Arab region and denounced the Camp David and other agreements concluded between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy--agreements which only bring great harm to the rights and interests of the Arab nation and amount to a squandering of the rights of the Palestinian people. The two sides affirmed that the Camp David agreements conflict with the UN resolutions and those of the nonalined summit conference.

The two sides expressed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionist expansionist designs, including Zionist aggressions against southern Lebanon. They also affirmed their support for the Palestinian revolution, and all forms of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people and their liberation movement, for the retrieval of their rights to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state in Palestine.

With regard to the situation in Africa the two sides reiterated their commitment to support all the necessary steps needed for the elimination of the vestiges of imperialism and racist exploitation on the continent. They also expressed their belief that in spite of the latest developments in Zimbabwe, international vigilance should still continue to follow developments there.

The two sides denounced in particular the continued intervention by South Africa in the domestic affairs of Zimbabwe. They also denounced the suppressive racist regimes in South Africa and Namibia and the imperialist plots and designs which aim at protecting their interests in these two countries. They renewed their support for the SWAPO liberation movement as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people and the just demands of the oppressed people of South Africa.

The two sides affirmed their support for the struggle of the people of Western Sahara and their legitimate right to self-determination in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the recent developments in some Caribbean and Latin American countries which are seeking to consolidate their national independence and have control over their natural resources.

The two sides denounced the policy of hegemony in the area which is aimed at obstructing the legitimate aspirations of the area's peoples for progress and prosperity. The two sides also expressed their support for the Puerto Rican people's right to independence and self-determination.

They also expressed their support for the people of Belize and their right to self-determination, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The two sides denounced the dictatorial regime in Chile and reiterated their firm support for the Chilean people's struggle against the oppression and tyranny of the suppressive fascist regime.

The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the results of the Sixth Nonalined Summit Conference which was held in Havana in September 1979, and agreed that the nonalinement movement has played a positive and effective role in international affairs and in consolidating and preserving international peace and security.

The two sides affirmed that adherence to the principles and policies of the nonalined movement provides the smaller nations with the best guarantees for their independence, and also provides a stand against the revival of a competition and race between the big powers for the imposition of their influence on the world. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the role played by the nonalined movement in calling for a new world economic system. In this regard, they noted that cooperation, solidarity and joint action by the member countries, which characterize the political aspect of the nonalined movement, should also cover economic relations. For this reason, the two sides consider that the resolution providing for collective self-reliance by the member countries of the nonalined movement constitutes an important step toward the establishment of a stronger unity among the nonalined countries and contributes toward their economic progress. And in this respect, the two sides agreed that the economic aspects of their bilateral relations should be pursued with interest and should be constantly reviewed.

The two sides renewed their full support for the United Nations and its principles as contained in its charter and for its contribution to the safeguarding of international peace and security. They agreed to continue to cooperate within the various UN bodies and to work to make the measures which aim at upholding the principle of equality in the adoption of resolutions among all the organization's members, irrespective of their size and strength, more effective.

At the end of the visit, Prime Minister Burnham invited Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to visit Guyana, which he gratefully accepted. The time of the visit will be fixed at a later date.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GRENADAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

FL212043 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The leaders of Grenada and Libya have issued a joint communique on a range of international issues, including the situation in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, at the end of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's official visit to the Middle East country.

The Grenadian delegation arrived in Tripoli last Friday and has held extensive discussions with Libyan Government officials. The communique issued by both sides today condemned oppressive regimes in different parts of the world, commends the success of the Sixth Nonalined Summit held in Havana last September and recognizes the right of the Puerto Rican people to independence from the United States. Prime Minister Bishop and his delegation are now on their way to Syria for more talks on possible areas of cooperation and assistance.

JAMAICAN SECURITY MINISTER ARRIVES IN LIBYA

FL211912 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Text] National Security Minister Dudley Thompson arrived in Tripoli, Libya, last night on a mission believed to be associated with securing economic aid for Jamaica. Mr Thompson, a former foreign affairs minister, left Jamaica unannounced following last week's private cabinet meeting at which Prime Minister Manley reported on the outcome of his trip to the International Monetary Fund in Washington. No information has been officially released on the decisions taken by cabinet.

Mr Thompson was met at the Tripoli international airport by the Libyan Minister for Light Industries and by a representative of that country's Protocol Department. Mr Thompson's is the second visit of a senior government official to the Libyan Jamahiriyah in 4 months. Prime Minister Manley led a delegation to that country in October last year.

Meanwhile, two other Caribbean leaders have just concluded visits to Libya. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada was given a rousing welcome when he arrived in Tripoli on Saturday and Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham has just signed a joint communique with Libyan leaders charting cooperation between the two countries over the next few years.

Holds Talks

ID212032 Tripoli JANA in English 1746 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice Mr. Muhammad Ali Jaddi received this morning the minister of national security in the Republic of Jamaica and the delegation accompanying him on his current visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Bilateral cooperation and ways of promoting it were the subject of this meeting. Mr. Jaddi briefed the guests on the unique experiment of people's rule applied in the Jamahiriyah and referred to the third universal theory which heralded the final emancipation of man from all the **socialist, economic and political** restrictions which hinder human progress towards a better future.

STATEMENT ISSUED AT END OF ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

ID211646 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0945 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The International Secretariat of the General People's Congress and its central Palestine cause issued a final statement at the end of its meetings in Tripoli condemning the new step followed by the defeated president's regime in normalization of relations with the enemy and opening Egypt to [word indistinct] infiltration and U.S. military bases.

The secretariat affirmed that the role undertaken by the defeated president constitutes a danger for the Arab nation's security and interests as well as world peace and security. The secretariat expressed grave concern about the imperialists rallying of public opinion against the Iranian people and their subsequent threat to peace in the Indian Ocean, not to mention their repeated intervention in African internal affairs.

The statement commended the steadfastness of the Lebanese people and its progressive national movement in its solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people in confronting the repeated American and Zionist conspiracies against Lebanon. The International Secretariat praised the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and its role in facing the aggressive schemes plotted by world Zionism and American imperialism with their ally, the defeated Egyptian president.

The secretariat expressed its appreciation to the Libyan Arab people for their unlimited and active role in championing liberation movements all over the world, and for its constant stand by issues aimed at liberty, peace and progress.

This, and the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People concluded its meetings by issuing several resolutions: To delcare 1980 International Year of Solidarity with the Lebanese and Egyptian Brotherly People, to organize an international conference in solidarity with the Lebanese patriotic and progressive movement, to hold an expanded meeting between the International Secretariat and the progressive forces in Africa, to discuss joint cooperation to confront colonialism and imperialism, as well as other meeting between the secretariat and the national and progressive forces in Latin America to unveil the fascist regimes there and international Zionism and imperialism.

'PROGRESSIVE' OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN TRIPOLI

LD211116 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 21 January--A delegation representing the national progressive forces in Lebanon arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening. It consists of the brothers Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Political Bureau of the National Movement; George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party; 'Abd ar-Rahim Murad, secretary general of the Lebanese Arab Socialist Union; Salim Shatilah, secretary general of the Lebanese Movement; Mustafa M'ruf, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization; Dr Usamah al-Fakhuri, 'Isam an-Nu'man; Muhammad Qabbani, who are all members of the executive of the national movement [as received]; and Riyad Ra'd, member of the leadership of the Socialist Progressive Party.

The visitors were welcomed at Tripoli international airport by the brother secretary for conferences at the secretariat of the General People's Congress, the brother assistan of the head of the Foreign Liaison office and a representative of the Arab communications office.

In a statement to JANA, brother Muhsin Ibrahim said that the visit falls within the framework of efforts to consolidate the relations of struggle between the national Lebanese movement and the Great 1 September Revolution.

The visit, he added, will provide a valuable opportunity for holding political talks which derive their importance from the major questions facing the Arab struggle in the present conditions in the light of the continued persistence of the tripartite alliance of imperialism, Zionism and reaction--an alliance which includes the terrorist Begin, the defeated Egyptian president and leader of imperialism Carter--in their capitulating plots. This dictates that the Arab struggles should study the ways and means of raising the level of Arab confrontation to this plot and to check the U.S. offensive against the Arab area.

He expressed the hope that the visit will mark the first step on the road to the unity of the national, pan-Arab and progressive forces in the Arab world.

I seize the opportunity of this visit, he added, to express my confidence that the Libyan Arab people will continue their struggle for foiling the plot and defending the unity, Arab character and democratic development of Lebanon.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA CRITICAL OF SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

LD222354 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in a statement following a meeting today declared that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan constitutes a flagrant violation of the freedom and sovereignty of peoples.

Addressing the committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mohamed Boucetta said: The basic considerations which led us to our attitude toward these events we shall underline at the 26 January meeting of the Islamic states. They may be related even to the conditions which our region is experiencing.

Concerning Afghanistan, I would like to stress first that when we adopted a stance towards this question we took care that it should be unemotional; and second, that it should not be influenced by any state or group of states however great they may be; and third, that it should be based on principles in which we believe and that we should extend political and moral support to a country to which we are tied by faith.

Furthermore, we also seek to adopt several unified attitudes towards other international issues.

Since Morocco is an Islamic country which defends Islam in Afghanistan, since it is the present chairman of the Islamic Conference and a member of the nonalin group, and since the events in Afghanistan are connected with what is taking place in such regions as South Yemen, Eritrea and other African countries, including our own region, we consider that what happened in Afghanistan was an infringement of sovereignty and interference in the internal affairs of an independent Muslim country. It is also regarded as a blatant attempt to impose a specific regime on the Muslim people of Afghanistan.

As Mocorro is chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization, we have received inquiries rom several Islamic countries for consultation on this issue. In fact, we contacted the general secretariat of the Islamic Conference, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, the Iraqi Republic and other Islamic states either through missions or their ambassadors in Rabat or Moroccan ambassadors accredited to them. It appeared that the Islamic states wished to have a unified attitude. Thus, at the request of Bangladesh, and taking account of the offer of venue by Pakistan, it was decided to hold a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic states in Islamabad. There was no obvious opposition except from South Yemen. The rejectionist front, which comprises South Yemen, Libya, Algeria, Syria and the PLO, took another position, demanding a postponement of the conference and a change in venue. It also expressed some apprehension that the attitude may be regarded as being directed against the Soviet Union. But agreement of more than two-thirds of the Islamic states was achieved. Therefore, the secretariat general found it necessary to declare that the conference is to be held as scheduled so that the Islamic world may take a united attitude towards the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

We all know that among the arguments invoked in justification of the Soviet attitude, to make it somewhat acceptable to the international community, is one which holds that the Soviet Union is one of the states which supports the Arab attitude in defending the rights of the Palestinian people and facing the Zionist aggression. But this justification needs deeper analysis. At any rate, this does not justify our agreeing that Afghanistan should be treated in the way its was--subjected to armed military intervention by the Soviet Union. Even if it was said that the intervention was at the request of Afghanistan, it would be absolutely inadmissible especially as Afghanistan is an Islamic state of strategic importance. This intervention may constitute a serious precedent in international relations, as it has a connection with other international events in various parts of the world. The meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers will serve as an occasion for us to express again our opposition to this intervention irrespective of our relations with the Soviet Union in other fields.

SUDAN

SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNED

JN221113 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 22 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 22 January (SUNA)--The Sudanese National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace yesterday condemned the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan.

In a statement issued here yesterday the council described the Soviet attack as a violation to the principle of self-determination.

The statement called on the Soviet Union to pull out its troops from Afghanistan to enable "this Moslem country to choose its leadership at its own free will."

The council also (? calls on) the international organizations, particularly the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization and the International Peace Council to appeal to the Soviet Union for an immediate withdrawal from Afghanistan.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RECEIVES U.S. OIL COMPANY PRESIDENT

JN211535 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 21 January--Today President Numayri received D.O. Nelson, president of Chevron Overseas Petroleum Incorporated, who informed him about the progress of the company's work in oil exploration in Sudan.

During the meeting, Nelson explained to President Numayri that the company has extended its exploration operations in western Sudan to areas south of Bi'r Abu Jabirah, where oil has been discovered, and to the upper Nile provinces and south Kordofan province. Nelson affirmed that work is proceeding according to schedule. Nelson arrived in Sudan from California yesterday to attend the third meeting of the U.S.-Sudanese Economic Council, scheduled to begin on Wednesday.

TUNISIA

COMMENTARY ON U.S. CALL FOR OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD221536 Tunis TAP in English 1420 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Jan 22 (TAP)--Commenting today on the quarrel between supporters and opponents of a possible boycott of Moscow Olympic games, the Tunisian daily AL-'AMAL considers the opportunity of using sports as a mean for political pressure.

Some deem that sport cannot be disunited from politics basing their judgment on the tangling of the two fields all along the history of Olympic games, as it was the case during Berlin games in 1936 during the full period of Hitler's Nazism and those of Montreal in 1976 which were boycotted by African countries as a protest against South Africa's participation, the daily adds.

However, nothing seems to justify the recourse by politicians to this kind of pressure and it is also curious to see that the countries which probably ask for the boycott of Moscow's games are the same countries which cried sham in 1976 when the African countries took the decision not to participate in Montreal Olympic games, basing themselves on the distinction between sports and politics.

History (?has) [word indistinct] the Greek pioneers and Pierre de Coubertin, the daily concludes, will never forgive our generation for having neglected the Olympic idea and the high values of sports.

IOC Official's Statement

LD221550 Tunis TAP in English 1456 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Paris, Jan 22 (TAP)--Questioned in his capacity as first vice chairman of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on the possibility of boycotting Moscow's Olympic games as the United States wish it following the Soviet interference in Afghanistan, Mr Mohamed Mzali stated Monday to the first channel of the French television "TF-1" he regrets that such complications prevent the organization of such a youth feast from taking place.

"Apart from political problems which every country judges as it sees right to do, I think that the Olympic games are likely to be endangered and may not take place", he said, asserting that without the Americans the games would lose their value and the technical level would be affected.

He stated that only the United States' Olympic committee can decide if this country attends the games, emphasizing that technically it is impossible to transfer or delay the Olympic games scheduled to be held in Moscow. He reminded, to this end, that Lord Killanin, IOC chairman had said "Moscow has respected it agreement so the IOC has no reason to change its decision."

SELECTION OF EMBASSY STAFF FOR CAIRO ANNOUNCED

TA222036 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] So far no building has been found for our embassy in Cairo, However, who will be our representatives in Cairo? What will be so special about the first Israeli Embassy in an Arab country? Well, a few minutes ago the Foreign Ministry's Appointments Committee endorsed the composition of the first staff of the Israeli Embassy in Egypt. Our correspondent in Tel Aviv, Elimelekh Ram adds further details on the issue:

A few minutes ago, the appointments committee headed by Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover approved the appointment of Foreign Ministry Deputy General Dr Yosef Hadas as the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy until the arrival of Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar in Cairo on 26 February. Dr Hadas will probably become the deputy chief of mission at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. Yosef Hadas is 53-years-old, a graduate of Hebrew University and a Ph. D. from the University of Paris. He has recently served as head of the Department for Normalization With Egypt at the Foreign Ministry.

Dr Tzvi Gabay has been appointed first secretary. Mr Gabay is 42 years old and a graduate of Hebrew University in oriental studies.

The head of the consular section and the embassy's administrative officer will be decided by next Monday.

Two secretaries, communications operators, drivers and security men will also leave for Cairo next Monday. There will be about 15 people in all. Additional appointments will be made in the near future. These will include the economic, agriculture and press attaches.

For the time being no reference is being made to the appointment of a military attache. The Foreign Ministry's spokesman said the staff members had been meticulously selected. They are all veterans and experienced foreign service officers. They speak Arabic and, in the past, have served in key diplomatic posts.

All the preparations for the operation of the embassy have been completed at the Foreign Ministry. Stationery has been printed in Arabic, and stamps for visas, signs and arrangements for communications and codes have been prepared. Because Israel did not want to postpone the date for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Egypt, the rooms at the Hilton Hotel in Cairo were chosen as a temporary arrangement. I have learned that the advance Israeli delegation did not receive any cooperation in its search for an appropriate location for the establishment of the embassy. Upon its arrival in Cairo, the delegation members met with several real estate agents who did not satisfy the Israeli requirements.

An advance Egyptian delegation will arrive in Israel early next week. I was told by Foreign Ministry officials that they will be given dozens of proposals. It is hoped that the Egyptians will encounter no difficulties in finding an appropriate place to establish their embassy.

OBJECTIONS TO EMBASSY LOCATION IN CAIRO; BEGIN ON CARTER'S MESSAGE

TA221315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Israeli Embassy in Egypt will initially be located in an 11-room suite at the Hilton Hotel in Cairo until a permanent residence is found. The prime minister reported this today to the members of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee.

Our Knesset correspondent, Arye Goaln, notes that several committee members, including Yehuda Ben-Me'ir and Yosef Rom, objected to putting the embassy in a hotel. They demanded that a building be found, even if only for a short period of time, where the Israeli flag could be flown.

Menahem Begin also informed the committee members that clarifications had been received from Washington to the effect that there was no intention to exert pressure on Israel regarding the autonomy issue. The prime minister lauded President Carter's message to the Congress preceding his speech about the state of the nation. Begin said the U.S. President had used terms taken from the Camp David accords; [namely], that the Palestinians would participate in determining their future. The Egyptians, the prime minister emphasized, demand that a statement be made to the effect that the Palestinians would be the ones to determine their own future. However, there is no mention of this point in the Camp David accords.

ISRAEL-EGYPT-U.S. SUMMIT PREDICTED FOR SPRING

TA221137 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 22 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Text] A senior source in Jerusalem said yesterday that the summit between President Carter, Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat would, in his judgment, be held close to the end of the date for the conclusion of the autonomy negotiations. That is, in April or May. In the view of the source, the summit talks would be held in the format of the Camp David conference, the aim being to find a compromise formula on the problem of the source of the autonomy authority and to bypass the issue of Jerusalem until a later date, maybe in another 5 years.

The source speculated further that, with regard to establishing diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel, Egypt would have to create a comfortable atmosphere with Israel so as to justify its move, especially domestically, in view of recent evidence of opposition within Egypt. In the source's view we can now expect a quiet period in relations, to which Israel has contributed its share in the Cabinet decision the day before yesterday on the autonomy issue in which the Cabinet "noted" the position presented in Egypt by the Israeli delegation.

This reaction, so it was pointed out, represents a lowering of the confrontation profile on the autonomy issue, which started with the sharpest reaction expressed last Thursday by the chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs, Dr Burg, following the rejection by Egypt of the Israeli autonomy model. Dr Burg, in his remarks, accused Egypt of returning the autonomy negotiations to square one.

The question of the autonomy was put forward last night during a meeting held between U.S. ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis and Prime Minister Menahem Begin in the latter's office in the Knesset. The U.S. ambassador reported that the United States regards Israel's proposal for the autonomy model as an issue to be discussed. The prospects for next week's visit by special U.S. ambassador Sol Linowitz, who will take part in the round of talks in the plenum of the delegations of Israel, Egypt and the United States, were also discussed.

LINK NOTED BETWEEN DETENTE, SOVIET JEWISH EMIGRATION

TA220915 Jerusalem POST in English 22 Jan 80 pp 1, 11 TA

[By Sarah Honig: "East-West Tension May Hurt Aliya From USSR"]

[Excerpts] Soviet Jews may be the first to pay for U.S. President Jimmy Carter's declaration of a possible U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics, many Russian immigrants fear. But Soviet experts in Israel are divided in their assessment.

As some of the aliya circles in Israel view it, Jewish emigration from the USSR is a by-product of detente. If the coexistence between the superpowers becomes shaky it is impossible to imagine that Jewish emigration will proceed at last year's pace.

They note that in the past few months the number of exit permits granted has been going down. In addition, the Russians have begun making it more difficult to apply for exit permits. These aliya circles say that over the past few months there has been no less than an abrupt change in tactics by the Soviet authorities which has resulted in an "explosion of refusals."

The Russians are now refusing exit permits in the early stages. Applicants must produce invitations from relatives in Israel. These are now increasingly being rejected because of "insufficient kinship."

This apparently unilateral decision by the officials to change the operating rules has had the effect of minimizing the number of applications submitted every week.

In Kiev, Minsk and Kishinev alone, some 3,000 families are reportedly waiting to apply. The latest reports reveal that some applicants on the waiting list have decided to postpone their applications in view of the many refusals received of late, and this may be the goal the Soviets are trying to achieve.

A very sharp increase in the number of refusals is reported from Odessa, Kiev, Kharkov, Minsk, Leningrad, Moscow, Tashkent and Kishinev. Moreover, those being refused are of a different fibre from the staunch Jewish activists. Most are not associated with the Jewish movement as such and have chosen to leave this year because chances appeared so bright. Unaccustomed to struggle, most of them remain silent for fear of harassment.

Applicants in many cities now must specify the exact kinship with the person who sent the invitation, or write a detailed report on their relatives, including a family tree. Many applicants whose parents did not ask to leave the USSR are not allowed to go, and in cases of mixed marriages the non-Jewish spouse is subject to extreme pressure.

Given this rather bleak situation, the experts say, things will probably now deteriorate on the aliya front as they have in the relations in general between the superpowers.

They see the possibility of the Jewish case being used as a pawn by the Soviets to exact Western concessions.

However, there is another opinion among aliya circles. Some say that, while the adverse changes in Soviet attitudes are very real, not all of them can be directly attributed to the complexity of East-West relations.

To their mind, there is some connection between Jewish emigration and the Olympic Games. Many groups in the West in particular have argued lately that the games could be used to win more goodwill gestures from the Soviets, such as the possible release of the three remaining Leningrad trial prisoners or exit permits for some of the most veteran refuseniks.

They concede that Jewish emigration and detente are not unconnected, but they argue that the question is whether detente has come to the end of its road. Their careful monitoring of developments says it has not.

In addition, they see a possibility that, if tension between America and Russia mounts, the Kremlin might use the Jewish issue to lessen the friction and to score a point in public opinion in the West.

If things between East and West get really bad, this line of thought says that Jewish emigration can remain the one point of contact between the two sides and that it could be used by Moscow as a means of keeping a future detente option going.

AFGHANISTAN

NAMELIST OF MEMBERS OF LEADING PARTY, STATE ORGANS

BK211331 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 BK

[Excerpt] Kabul, 12 Jan (BAKHTAR)--The basic members of the PDPA CC are the following in alphabetical order:

1. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC
2. Asadollah Sarwari
3. Emtiaz Hasan
4. Dr Anahita Ratebzad
5. Dr Habib Mangal
6. Maj Khalilollah
7. Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin
8. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand
9. Sayyed Mohammad Golabzy
10. Shah Mohammad Dost
11. Lt Col Sher Jan Mazduryar
12. Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray
13. Abdorrashid Arian
14. Eng 'Abdoz Zohur Razmjo
15. Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader
16. 'Abdol Qayyum Nurzay
17. 'Abdol Majid Sarboland
18. 'Abdol Wakil
19. Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri
20. Feda Mohammad Dehneshin
21. Lt Col Fayz Mohammad
22. Lt Col Gol Aqa
23. Gol Dad
24. Lt Col Mohammad Aslam Watanjar
25. Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh
26. Mohammad Hasan Payman
27. Lt Col Mohammad Rafi'
28. Lt Col Mohammad Hashem
29. Mahmud Barialay
30. Eng Najmoddin Akhgar Khawiani
31. Dr Najibollah
32. Nezamoddin Tahzib
33. Lt Col Nazar Mohammad
34. Eng Nazar Mohammad
35. Nur Ahmad Nur
36. Dr Niaz Mohammad

Following are alternate members of the RC [as published];

1. Jamilah Palwasha
2. Maj Dost Mohammad
3. Solayman La'eq
4. Dr Sayyed Amir Shah Zarra
5. Sayyed Ikram Faysir
6. Sayyed Taher Shah Paykargar
7. Mohammad Hasan Bareq
8. Honar Ghairat

Following are members of the PDPA CC [as published] in alphabetical order:

1. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC
2. Asadollah Sarwari
3. Dr Anahita Ratebzad
4. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand
5. Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray
6. Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri
7. Nur Ahmad Nur

Members of the PDPA CC Secretariat are as follows in alphabetical order:

1. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC
2. Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray
3. Nur Ahmad Nur.

Members of the RC of DRA, except those of the Presidium, are as follows, in alphabetical order:

1. Babrak Karmal, president of RC
2. Asadollah Sarwari, vice-president of RC
3. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand vice-president of RC

4. Nur Ahmad Nur
5. Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader
6. Lt Col Mohammad Aslam Watanjar
7. Lt Col Gol Aqa
8. Emtiaz Hasan
9. Dr Anahita Ratebzad
10. Sorayya
11. Jamilah Palwasha
12. Dr Habib Mangal
13. Maj Khalilollah
14. Khalilollah Kohestani
15. Maj Dost Mohammad
16. Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin
17. Sayyed Ikram Faysir
18. Dr Sayyed Amir Shah Zarra
19. Sayyed Taher Shah Paykargar
20. Solayman La'eq
21. Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoi
22. Shah Mohammad Dost
23. Lt Col Sher Jan Mazduryar
24. Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray
25. 'Abdorrashid Arian
26. Eng 'Abdoz Zohur Razmjo
27. 'Abdossamad Azhar
28. 'Abdol Qayyum Nurzay
29. 'Abdol Majid Sarboland
30. 'Abdol Wakil
31. 'Azizor Rahman Sa'idi
32. Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri
33. Gholam Sarwar Yuresh
34. Dr Gholam Faruq
35. Fazl Rahim Mohmand
36. Feda Mohammad Dehneshin
37. Lt Col Fayz Mohammad
38. Lt Col Gol Aqa
39. Gol Dad
40. Prof Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim
41. Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh
42. Mohammad Hasan Bareq
43. Mohammad Hasan Payman
44. Mohammad Khan Jalalar
45. Lt Col Mohammad Rafi'
46. Mohammad 'Ayan 'Ayan
47. Lt Col Mohammad Nabi 'Azimi
48. Lt Col Mohammad Hashem
49. Meftahoddin Safi
50. Mahmud Barialay
51. Eng Najmoddin Akhgar Khawiani
52. Dr Najibollah
53. Nezamoddin Tahzib
54. Lt Col Nazar Mohammad
55. Eng Nazar Mohammad
56. Dr Niyaz Mohammad
57. Honar Ghairat

Following are members of the Presidium of the RC:

1. Babrak Karmal, president of RC
2. Assadollah Sarwari
3. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand
4. Nur Ahmad Nur
5. Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader
6. Lt Col Mohammad Aslam Watanjar
7. Lt Col Gol Aqa

GOVERNMENT DENIES HAFIZOLLAH AMIN'S FAMILY WAS KILLED

GF221828 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jan 80 GF

[Text] The Interior Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has released the following communique on false propaganda generated by the imperialists and reactionaries:

Western propagandists, Chinese [word indistinct] and countries tied to imperialism have recently made a series of lies and fabrications, raising a hue and cry and alleging that all the members of Hafizollah Amin's family have been executed by firing squad. Imperialist and reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism, which are allied with the Chinese leadership, in addition to their lies, fabrications, crocodile tears and uproar, are looking for any means to defend Hafizollah Amin, the traitor and killer, the notorious spy for the U.S. intelligence service. They are making desperate attempts to harm Afghanistan's revolutionary reputation and humane, democratic, just and realistic policy.

Western propaganda media, in alliance with the Chinese leadership are conspiring against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Where were they when the killer Hafizollah Amin murdered (?10,000) of our people? In order to expose the lies of Western propaganda media, China, and the countries and reactionary quarters linked to imperialism, we declare that with with the exception of Hafizollah Amin--who was sentenced to death by the revolutionary court together with one or two members of his (?family) during the resistance--no one in his family was killed.

While the Interior Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan vigorously denies the allegations and fabrications of Western and reactionary Chinese circles regarding the killing of the family of Amin, the butcher and murderer, it once again draws the attention of the free people of Afghanistan and the world to the extent to which the propaganda of reactionary and Chinese circles and the countries tied to reactionaries and imperialists is based on lies, fabrications and disregard of facts.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER ON PROGRESS OF AGRARIAN REFORM

LD221647 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Martine Monod interview with Afghan Agriculture Minister Rahim Mohmand in Kabul: "Central Point: Agrarian Reform"--date of interview not given]

[Text] Kabul, 17 January--Agriculture Minister Rahim Mohmand is one of the three members of the new government who do not belong to the People's Unified Democratic Party [as published]. The two others, namely the health minister and the commerce minister, are, like him, independent progressives who have special technical qualifications in their spheres. Some 90 percent of Afghans are peasants. This shows the importance of a ministry responsible for agrarian reform.

In the program it published on 9 May 1978, the government which emerged from the April Revolution gave priority to the need for agrarian reform and the abolition of the feudal structures which still governed Afghan society. Prince Daud's republic, which replaced the monarchy in 1973, had changed nothing in this respect.

Since 27 December the revolution has been getting its second wind. After more than 18 complicated and troubled months in which the progressive regime's initial achievements were gradually called into question by the brutal and arbitrary policy followed by Amin and his entourage, the second phase is beginning. It has two apparently conflicting but complementary aspects.

Sabotage by Feudal Overlords

On the one hand Babrak Karmal's government is facing increased problems due to the discredit which Amin's excesses have cast on the image of Afghan socialism. On the other hand, however, it can base itself on sound achievements which Amin did not have time to destroy.

Agrarian reform did not attain all its objectives and was often carried out without any common sense. Its reactionary adversaries were allowed to sabotage it from within and they even sometimes succeeded in making the peasants hostile to it. Nonetheless it scored points and created irreversible situations.

"We have three essential aims," Rahim Mohmand said. "To eliminate feudal relations. To ally the peasants with the other workers. To increase production levels in the agricultural sector.

"To meet the population's needs and for export we had 4.5 million hectares of cultivable land, of which more than 25 percent belonged to fewer than 3 percent of landowners.

"In order to achieve a fairer distribution it was vital to move quickly to prevent the feudal lords from forming a coalition. The reform proper began on 1 January 1979 and was completed by the end of June.

"The land was divided into seven categories according to its quality, the best being the truck gardening lands and the worst being those which had a major irrigation problem. Distribution was made taking this division into account. Six hectares were left to those families which possessed more, and the rest was distributed freely. We now have to draw up a new land register and give everybody the legal deeds for his property. That will take time."

In the ministry hallway a naive fresco depicts this land distribution. In the foreground two rich landowners are weeping bitterly while, against a background of mountains, poor peasants are hurrying to receive their piece of land.

However, the feudal lords were not content with weeping. They organized obstacles and sabotage.

"First they wielded religious blackmail," Rahim Mohmand said.

"Backed by the most reactionary section of the Muslim clergy they launched such slogans as: 'If the state gives you land you will not be able to say your prayers on it. God will not accept them.'

"They also spread the idea that the state would exploit the peasant's work and take the land back when he had cultivated it. They used the agricultural bank, which was the only one capable of giving credit. On instructions from the World Bank, on which it is dependent, in other words on orders from the Americans, it was forced to refuse any credit to peasants who did not submit property deeds in due form.

"We had not had time to draw up the deeds. That created deep discontent.

"Finally, they used terror, particularly in isolated regions. The feudal lords are powerful because they also hold an important share of commerce and are established in administrative departments. However, despite everything the distribution was carried out. We have established the new structures of agriculture. Now we must organize them."

Cooperatives and State Farms

The government wants to develop state farms and cooperatives. At present there are 1,145 cooperatives which own 20 percent of the cultivable land. The plan made provision for 4,200 cooperatives. The delay is due to the deterioration of the general situation as Amin's power was being established, and to management errors combined with acts of deliberate spite.

Hostile elements cleverly infiltrated the cooperatives, and the World Bank once again played a harmful role by refusing credit on the pretext that the land did not really belong to the peasants in the cooperative.

"We must prove to the people that the cooperative serves their interests. We must distribute seed, chemical fertilizers and agricultural equipment. We must mechanize and modernize. We will only really be able to raise the level of production when the peasants' political, social and economic standard has been raised. We have problems as regards cadres and education and we still lack experience. Our agrarian reform is unique in the region. It has been slowed down but it still rests on concrete and firm foundations."

One of Afghanistan's specific problems is that of the nomads. There are almost 3 million nomads (out of 17 million inhabitants) divided into three categories. The shepherds who move their flocks in accordance with a regular itinerary. The great nomads who move throughout the country. Finally, those who cross the Afghan-Pakistan border in both directions (it is often by infiltrating these nomads that the terrorist commandos from Pakistan enter Afghanistan). The nomads are not excluded from agrarian reform.

"We will give land to those who want to settle there and work. We also plan to create cooperatives on the same basis as those established on permanent sites."

The two main problems facing the ministry's technicians are, first, the very backward nature of agriculture and, second, irrigation. In addition there are considerable obstacles caused by the foreign aggression and the need to face it.

When I left, Rahim Mohmand took up the leitmotiv which I have heard ever since I arrived in this country: "We are confident, despite imperialism's attacks we will succeed. But we have a great deal of work to do and it will take a long time."

BRUSSELS PAPER CITES ISLAMABAD SOURCES ON FIGHTING

LD221507 Brussels LE SOIR in French 19 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Unattributed report: Are the Soviets Meeting Unexpected Resistance in Kabul?"]

[Excerpt] Are the Soviets meeting unexpected resistance in Afghanistan? Islamabad diplomatic sources affirmed on Thursday night that fighting was taking place near Kabul airport between the Soviet forces and Afghan units. Fighting was also reported in the old town district. There has been nothing since to deny or confirm the reports. The only sure fact is that all the western journalists (including the expelled U.S. pressmen) have been confined to the International Hotel.

TASS contradicts this.

The rest have to get news on events in the field indirectly. The fighting was between a Soviet airborne division and elements of an Afghan Army tank division. Islamabad observers believe this could involve the Pol-e-Charki 4th armored division.

Soviet troops-transport helicopters were seen taking off from Kabul airport and flying over the capital.

Elsewhere, Afghan Muslim rebels have killed "280 Soviets and their allies" during the last 2 days in separate ambushes on the road leading to the Salang Pass (between Kabul and the Soviet border), where Soviet forces recently concentrated, and at Zebak in Badakhshan Province on the Chinese border.

According to U.S intelligence service sources the Soviet forces in Afghanistan may have been using chemical weapons to stamp out the Afghan rebels. The Soviet Army has in Kabul "TMS-65" trucks, with the capacity to clear men and combat zones quickly, Washington indicates.

HERAT FIGHTING, SOVIET DESERTIONS REPORTED

ID221247 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 20-21 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Francois Luizet report: "Captured Soviets Literally Cut to Pieces by Afghan Resistance"]

[Excerpts] Bitter fighting has been taking place for several hours scarcely 30 km from the Iranian-Afghan border between Soviet expeditionary forces and Afghan Jamiat-e-Islami resistance fighters. This was reported by travelers from Afghanistan seeking refuge, on Friday, in Mashhad, northeast Iran, 100 km from the border. These eye-witnesses said that the "Ruskis" had suffered several losses, especially near the Afghan city of Herat. Despite overwhelming numerical and material superiority, the Soviets are having difficulty finding their adversaries who know the region admirably and have perfected guerrilla tactics tested long ago against the British, who had to give up their occupation of the country.

Tracked Down by Helicopters

A refugee told us by phone from Mashhad that "the resistance can only fight the occupiers with modest machineguns, old single-shot rifles and makeshift Molotov cocktails." Witnesses confirm seeing several Russian tanks burning not far from Herat. Moreover, other witnesses testify to mutinies in several Soviet units, near Herat a dozen Russian Muslims joined the resistance, bringing arms and kit.

REBEL LEADER GILANI INTERVIEWED ON FIGHTING, AIMS

DW221130 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 21 Jan 80 p 112 DW

[Interview with Afghan Rebel Chief Syed Ahmad Gilani; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Gilani, what is the state of the battle over Kabul?

Gilani: We are on the offensive again.

SPIEGEL: With rifles against tanks and MIG planes?

Gilani: We, too, have tanks which we captured from the army. Only we lack drivers and technicians, unfortunately, to really be able to use them. And yet we destroyed 200 Russian tanks, armored vehicles, and trucks in Paktia Province alone. Our people are now marching toward Jalalabad.

SPIEGEL: But you have suffered serious losses yourself?

Gilani: Yes, of course. It is particularly the combat helicopters of the Russians that give us a great deal of trouble. What we urgently need is antiaircraft guns.

SPIEGEL: What seems to be more dangerous to you is the dispersion of the resistance over roughly a dozen rebel movements.

Gilani: We tried a few times to sit down at a table together, but we never did get very far. The differences simply are too great. Besides, more than 80 percent of all fighters are under my command anyway.

SPIEGEL: Even though the Afghan people are considered extremely conservative and you call yourself progressive?

Gilani: Yes. My father was an important religious leader in Afghanistan. Besides, I trace my ancestry back to the Prophet.

SPIEGEL: What about the new prophet? What do you think of Ayatollah Khomeyni?

Gilani: We have great respect for him. But our ideas are not his.

SPIEGEL: For instance?

Gilani: We, too, want an Islamic state, but none after the model of the seventh century. What we want is equal rights for women and a reasonable utilization of modern technology.

SPIEGEL: This is what the regime in Kabul wants, too. Are there not any starting points for negotiations here?

Gilani: They are puppets, and we do not negotiate with them. If the Russians were to seek contacts with us, however, we would not refuse. But they are far from doing that. First we will have to bring them to the point as we did the British at the time when they learned to take the Afghans seriously.

SPIEGEL: And what do you expect of the West?

Gilani: Humanitarian aid. What we need is food, clothing, medicine, tents for the refugees.

SPIEGEL: And arms.

Gilani: We do not reject anything. But we do not beg for it.

BULGARIAN PARTY DAILY INTERVIEWS MINISTERS

AU211505 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 17 January on pages 1 and 5 publishes a 1,600-word interview with Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary and member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The interview, conducted by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Petur Bochukov, in Kabul, deals with Nur's life, Amin's crimes, future tasks of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and the relations between the BCP and the PDPA.

Describing his life, Nur Ahmad Nur stresses that a visit to the USSR in 1965 was instrumental in his decision to join the Afghan people's revolutionary struggle. In this context he adds that "the Afghan people are deeply grateful to the USSR, whose traditional friendship and good neighbourly relations allowed him to clearly see the way to a bright future."

Dealing with Hafizollah Amin's crimes, Nur Ahmad Nur maintains that "When we joined the party, Hafizollah Amin was already connected with the CIA and American imperialism. During the PDPA first congress he was in the United States and on return to Afghanistan, at the instructions of CIA agents, he succeeded in joining the party Central Committee." From his position as party and state leader Amin succeeded in purging the party of "its most loyal cadres" and appoint traitors to key posts.

Further on Nur Ahmad Nur reveals that the PDPA's positive forces in the country and abroad decided that developments during Amin's regime" endangered revolutionary development, and thus they united." A subsequent decision "to take power from Amin" was adopted. "That decision was implemented on 27 December 1979 and led to the victory of the second stage of the April Revolution and liberated the country from Amin's dirty hands."

"Strengthening party unity" is singled out as the most important task of Afghanistan's leadership. No other tasks are mentioned.

Dwelling on relations between the BCP and the PDPA Nur Ahmad Nur expresses gratitude for the solidarity of the BPC and the Bulgarian people and for the "assistance and cooperation of the BCP in implementing the PDPA development program." Confidence is expressed that the Bulgarian people will always support the Afghan people in its march along the road it had chosen.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 19 January carries on pages 1 and 5 an 800-word report by Petur Bochukov on the situation in Afghanistan entitled "The Roots of Optimism". The report stresses the calm and determination prevailing in Afghanistan, pointing out that "the success of the struggle to overcome ancient backwardness is instrumental to the revolution's success."

Further on Bochukov describes a meeting "Abdol Majid (Sarboland), Afghanistan's minister of information and culture had with "Bulgarian and foreign journalists accredited to Kabul."

The minister first dwells on economic issues. He points out that "the government has decided to thoroughly and profoundly study the country's material resources in order to get a correct impression of the country's potential." Only after the general economic situation clarifies "the government will take concrete measures and issue instructions for the future."

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, PDPA Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy premier and minister of planning, also participated in the meeting with foreign journalists. He dwelled on the country's economic problems also and stressed that "We rely to an extraordinary degree on the financial and technological assistance of the socialist countries, primarily the USSR."

'Abdol Majid (Sarboland), minister of information and culture, spoke on the country's security problems. He stressed that "according to reliable sources, preparations for aggression against Afghanistan are taking place on Pakistani territory. According to recent data 70,000 counterrevolutionaries, trained and guided by U.S., Chinese and British instructors are preparing new blows to the Afghan revolution. The stream of lies coming from Western journalists in Afghanistan is also intensifying. The journalists are also carrying out many provocations."

Bochukov ends his report by predicting that "the dangerous designs of imperialist forces and reaction against Afghanistan are doomed to fail, because they do not enjoy the support of the Afghan people."

WESTERN NEWSMEN COVERING COUP AFTERMATH MAY BE EXPELLED

BK221234 Hong Kong AFP in English 1228 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Jan (AFP)--The new Afghan authorities have curbed the activities of the remaining non-communist newsmen in Afghanistan in what may be a prelude to expelling them, correspondents returning here said today.

Japanese correspondents quoted the authorities as saying they would neither issue new press cards nor renew existing ones for Western newsmen, most of whose permits run out tomorrow, 14 days after journalists were allowed in to cover the aftermath of the Dec. 27 Soviet-backed coup.

The reported crackdown followed the decision yesterday to halt issuing visas to reporters of all nationalities and the earlier expulsion of American journalists, accused of "biased reporting."

The returning correspondents said the new curbs appeared to clear the way for the Afghan Government to deport those whose cards expire in a move that would all but end the flow of balanced coverage from inside the landlocked Asian state.

XINHUA: TOKYO SHIMBUN INTERVIEWS GUERRILLA LEADER

OW221426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 22 (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas will make up the shortage of weapons with their militant fighting will and are determined to fight to the last man to drive out the Soviet troops, said a leader of the Afghan guerrillas in an interview published in the Tokyo SHIMBUN today.

The paper's correspondent Hayashi interviewed Syed, a leader of the Afghan Islamic people's movement recently at Mashhad, a place in the northeast part of Iran near the border of Afghanistan. Another leader of the movement who just came from Afghanistan was also present.

Syed said that to the Afghan people, the Russians are symbols of resentment. They will not be able to enjoy themselves in a country controlled by them, he said. Syed said "though the Soviets intend to stay permanently in the country, but we are determined to drive them out."

Syed said that tens of thousands of Soviet troops with 4,800 tanks and armoured cars have headed southward for Herat, a city in northwest part of Afghanistan. High-ranking Soviet officers even brought their families with them, intending to stay permanently in the country. But they were unable to enter Herat city because guerrillas were active and the stores refused to sell anything to the Soviet troops, demonstrating the anti-Soviet sentiment of the local people. So the Soviet troops retreated to the surrounding areas and could only encircle the city from afar.

The guerrilla leader said that they seized weapons from the enemy to arm themselves. About 100,000 Islamic guerrillas are armed with those weapons, he added.

Refuting reports that the Soviet troops have controlled the whole of Afghanistan, Syed said that the guerrillas have entire control in the mountainous areas. The advance of the Soviet troops met obstacles everywhere because the Muslims' resistance is intensified. Even if the Soviet Union occupied the whole of Afghanistan, the nation will not succumb to it, he stressed. It is unjust for the powerful to oppress the weak, he added.

ADN: PAKISTANI PRISONERS OF AMIN REGIME RELEASED

LD221356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1319 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--The Afghan Government has issued a statement announcing the release of 23 Pakistanis imprisoned by the Amin regime. The Afghan Government took this step to demonstrate its good will and the desire to improve relations with Pakistan. The statement stresses that the Afghan Government hopes that Afghan-Pakistani relations will improve and all matters of dispute between the two countries will be settled by friendly talks and genuine efforts by the two sides.

AFP REPORTS ON HEALTH CONDITIONS OF REFUGEES

BK221541 Hong Kong AFP in English 1533 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Jan (AFP)--Up to half a million Afghan refugees are suffering from extreme cold and a critical shortage of food and medical aid in camps in Pakistan.

A team from the French humanitarian organisation Doctors Without Frontiers said today after tour of some of the camps that 80 percent of the refugees had lung infections because of the severe weather, with bronchial pneumonia and tuberculosis affecting all classes and ages. Lack of drinking water and food has caused severe digestive problems while young children have been hit by a measles epidemic, the team said.

The cold has made supplies of tents and blankets imperative. The few tents available are packed with people, while some are unfit for the weather conditions without groundsheets.

The children, poorly clothed, go barefoot and bare legged in the snow and on the frozen ground, the doctors said.

Pakistani authorities estimate the number of refugees at about half a million, but none of them is provided with medical aid. The team, which is on a fact-finding mission, was leaving today for Quetta, in Baluchistan, south-west Pakistan, where tens of thousands of Afghans were said to be living in the mountains near the frontier without shelter.

REBELS TO DISPLAY CAPTURED SOVIETS IN PAKISTAN

BK221655 Hong Kong AFP in English 1648 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Peshawar, northwest Pakistan, 22 Jan (AFP)--Six Soviet troops captured by Muslim rebels in Afghanistan will be paraded at a press conference this week, the leader of the Hezbi-Islami guerrilla movement said here today.

Gulbuddin Ekmatiar said the troops were captured during fierce fighting in Helmand Province last week, where the Russians "suffered heavy losses."

A total of 700 Afghan troops went over to the rebels in the Kajaki Jan area, taking with them eight anti-aircraft guns, eight mortars and a large quantity of smaller arms, Mr Ekmatiar said. Four Soviet aircraft were also claimed destroyed by rebels in the same province last week.

Mr Ekmatiar said that talks on the unification of different resistance groups were progressing well. A press conference would be held on the eve of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference starting on Saturday in Islamabad to reveal the results.

Mr Ekmatiar strongly denied a Soviet news agency TASS report that his group had been working with the ousted regime of President Hafizollah Amin. It was part of a Soviet "propaganda machinery" attempt to divide the various groups fighting successive communist regimes in Afghanistan, he said.

Mr Ekmatiar, who was speaking at his home here, was guarded by supporters armed with Soviet Kalishnikov automatic rifles and all visitors were searched.

Pathans, who are usually never without a gun, had to leave their arms outside while they came in for new instructions, and even knives were forbidden.

PLANNING MINISTER ON SOVIET HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS

LD222142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, the Afghan planning minister, has told journalists that, in addition to previously agreed projects, the Soviet Union will build six hydroelectric power stations near Kabul in the current Afghan 5-year plan period to 1983. They will have an installed capacity of 150 megawatts each, and will improve power supplies in Kabul and facilitate the electrification of villages and the irrigation of 100,000 hectares of farmland.

The Kabul press reports today that the USSR is granting additional immediate aid to Afghanistan in the veterinary field. It will supply 4.5 million units of vaccines against various animal epizoctics. A group of Soviet experts will arrive in Kabul shortly to help Afghanistan establish its own vaccine production facility.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES CITED ON SOVIET AFGHAN BUILDUP

OW221846 Hong Kong AFP in English 1828 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Jan (AFP)--The Soviet Union, consolidating its presence in Afghanistan, has begun to bring in large numbers of civilian advisers in an apparent bid to prop up the troubled administration of President Babrak Karmal, diplomatic sources said here today.

The sources, quoting unconfirmed reports from Kabul, said up to 4,000 Soviet civilians may have been flown in on both military and Aeroflot flights recently to shore up the bureaucracy, reportedly plagued by suspicion, mistrust and doubt. The civilians, the source said, had been pre-briefed and were ready to take over specific assignments in ministries and other government offices, operating at reduced efficiency since last month's Soviet-backed coup.

The civilians reported arrival dovetailed with accounts of a recent upsurge in the visibility of Russians in Kabul, which remains largely cut off from the outside world with most telecommunications down. The source said the movement was part of a continuing Soviet airlift bringing more troops and supplies to Afghanistan on a daily basis.

Current estimates put Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan at up to 85,000. Some 2,500-3,000 civilian advisers were believed to be in the country before the Dec. 26 coup, about half in Kabul and half outside involved in agricultural projects. If confirmed, the arrival of more advisers would bolster speculation that the Soviet Union was setting in for an extended stay, tightening its grip on all sectors of official life.

The reports from Kabul noted that President Karmal has been handicapped in setting up his government by a shortage of reliable personnel to replace holdovers from the ousted regime of President Hafizollah Amin, who was killed in the coup.

REPORT ON POLITICAL SITUATION IN KABUL

LD221553 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Staff correspondent's dispatch: "Vicious Struggle for Power Feared Soon in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul--President Karmal, the Soviet-installed leader of Afghanistan, is a shaken man, fearful of appearing in public and presiding over a regime which is expected at any time to erupt in a vicious new power struggle.

Despite the brooding presence of the Russians, the regime's turbulent survivors of three coups have too many debts to settle and too much bloodshed to avenge to hold together. Western diplomats are already reporting signs of tension among the uneasy mixture of the rival communist factions appointed to the cabinet, Politbureau and Revolutionary Council 10 days ago.

One of the most formidable members of the regime is the vice president and deputy prime minister, Asadollah Sarwari, who headed the secret police in the first communist regime of Mohammed Taraki and was responsible for the imprisonment of some of the present administration.

Karmal, exiled head of the rival Parcham faction in the People's Democratic Party, was Moscow's choice when it became clear that the excesses of the last president, Hafizollah Amin, had made him so hated that the entire Soviet presence was in jeopardy. But he has never had a large power base and by allowing himself to be installed by Soviet tanks has forfeited any hope of national leadership.

Karmal has a reputation as a shrewd politician and spellbinding orator, but his appearance at his showpiece world press conference, with his Soviet adviser seated next to him, was a disaster. His hands trembled, he answered questions with cheap insults and it became increasingly clear he was not the solution to Moscow's problems.

Another hardline Marxist will not be the answer either. If the Russians want to cool the situation and bring about some reconcilation with the conservatives--or have the whole nation up in arms against them--they may have to turn to some of the more nationalistic, military members of the Revolutionary Council. A possible option is the so-called "gang of four," all members of the Amin administration and the present one, who took refuge in the Soviet Embassy last year to avoid arrest. They include Col Mohammad Watanjar, who led tank attacks in two former coups and vice-president Sawari.

The new administration has taken few decisions so far but as a first gesture of reconciliation to Moslem opinion is planning to bring back the traditional Islamic colour, green, into a new flag to replace the present all red one. All the well-known political figures who could form a rallying point for a counter-revolution have been killed and tribal insurgency is disorganised and uncoordinated.

Since the Soviet-backed coup, the American Embassy in Kabul has been consistently putting our exaggerated reports of rebel victories which other diplomats consider reflect badly on the United States credibility and provide an over-optimistic impression of insurgent capability.

Correspondents were told recently about a stretch of road where two brigades had been blown up and 40 Soviet lorries destroyed. The story was withdrawn when one of the group said he had just travelled that road where both brigades were intact and there were no signs of fighting.

A political compromise seems no further off than before the coup, with anti-Russian resentment growing every day. The only difference is that, with over five divisions, Russian dominance is secure as long as Moscow is prepared to pay the price, economically and politically, of an indefinite military commitment.

In a new move to justify the Soviet overthrow of President Amin last month, a minister in the new regime yesterday claimed that Amin had been plotting to bring in American forces and break with Moscow.

The interior minister, Mohhamad Gulabzoi, another of the "gang of four," said Amin has received assurances in December that if he broke with the Kremlin he would be supported by "the might of the United States Armed Forces."

DAILY TELEGRAPH SAYS JALALABAD, KABUL QUIET

LD221555 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Kenneth Clarke dispatch: "Aerial Sweep in Hills, But Only by Eagles"]

[Excerpt] The Indian consul in Jalalabad told me he had yet to see a Russian soldier, and had seen no evidence of the thousands of refugees claimed to be fleeing south to Pakistan. As for armed clashes in the city, reported in some quarters, this was "imagination."

Russian soldiers in Kabul itself were few in number and did not appear to be in immediate danger of assassination by inflamed Moslems. Their living conditions in the mountains around the capital are rough, and their rations none too appetizing to Western tastes. But the troops are pleased to see foreign journalists and shake hands and converse as best they can.

These men are not trigger-happy members of an occupying army who expect to knife in the back at any moment--although it is true some were attacked shortly after the Red Army's intervention.

The departure of American journalists has been accompanied by a sharp drop in the stories of armed clashes and murderous incidents usually attributed to "diplomatic sources." I could find no one who has actually witnessed a military engagement, seen a body or a helicopter gunship in action. The shops are open, people queue at the cinema and, apart from the 11 pm curfew--which was in force before the Russians arrived --life in Kabul seems normal.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED BY MTI

LD231106 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 23 (MTI)--"The relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as the relations of our country and Iran have been formed close by history. These relations were expressed in economic, cultural and human contacts as well. Our government seeks peace with Iran and Pakistan as we have previously already made clear," (?stated) [words indistinct] Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand of the political committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, in his interview given on Tuesday in Kabul to MTI's special correspondent.

This time in his interview Keshtmand did not touch opon the fact that Pakistan is guilty of grave offenses against Afghanistan and that on the long Pakistani-Afghan border the fanatic rebels, who with their actions strive against the Afghan Government and who receive weapons, food as well as lodgings on the area of Pakistan, regularly raid into Afghan territories.

Keshtmand pointed out that the Afghan Government initiates the normalization of relations both with Iran and Pakistan. "The revolutionary council of Afghanistan offered friendly negotiations to Iran and Pakistan in order to clear up the misunderstandings.

Now it is the turn of the mentioned governments stressed the politician and mentioned that as a sign of its goodwill Afghanistan extended the effect of the amnesty declared after the December turn to 23 political prisoners of Pakistani domicile. [sentence as received] From these, 18 people returned home, while five remained in Afghanistan of their own will.

The Afghan politician established a direct connection between the foreign affairs situation of the country and the pace of consolidation in Afghanistan. "The Americans and the chauvinistic leadership of China cause severe problems for us, since they are primarily the ones who assist the extremists with weapons and money, thus these elements can continue to sabotage the peace of our lives in the various regions of the country, on insignificant parts of our area. The United States and China urge our neighbors against us, too. It is a natural thing that we strongly resist".

"Now the internal security situation is favourable. The population--not taking into consideration the above mentioned groups of bandits--stands by the Karmal government, since they saw with their own eyes how much the December turn improved their fates. I hope that the consolidation will be completed in a very short time and we can turn with our complete strength to our economic tasks," said Keshtmand and in the following referred to the fact that in the previous periods in Afghanistan, mainly because of the voluntarist endeavours of the Amin-sort of leadership, huge financial means were wasted, many specialists were imprisoned. "After such antecedents we have great backlogs in the first year of our first five year plan. Our country is rich with natural resources, we have oil as well. The making use of these is the great task of the future, for the solving of which we receive significant Soviet assistance".

According to Keshtmand's opinion the Washington government policy gave way to "unreasonable acts". "The undermining work against the Moscow Olympics is an unheard of thing, since it endangers the human cultural values, harms the sportsmen of the world. After all, Washington works against its own people as well, topped by the disregarding of valid international agreements on the pretext of the Afghan events. How many future contracting parties will believe such partners?" Keshtmand raised the question in his interview given to MTI's special correspondent.

INDIA

WAIDHEIM DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN, IRAN WITH MRS GANDHI

BK221339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, met the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, in New Delhi today for nearly an hour. Developments in Afghanistan figured prominently during their talks. The leaders reviewed the possible repercussions following the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Dr Waldheim, who recently visited Iran, told Mrs Gandhi of his impressions about the situation in that country. He also met the Bangladesh president, Mr Ziaur Rahman, and reviewed various developments in the region. The secretary general had lunch with Finance Minister Mr Venkataraman.

Ends Visit, Leaves for Pakistan

BK230808 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, left New Delhi this morning for Islamabad en route to New York. Dr Waldheim told newsmen before his departure that his talks with the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi and other leaders have given him a better insight into the position of the Indian Government.

Replying to questions he said that the situation in Afghanistan and the problem of the release of American hostages in Iran are the main reasons for his going direct to New York without visiting the other East Asian countries. About the setting up of an international commission of enquiry to look into the Iranian problem, Dr Waldheim said this was part of a package program during his visit to Iran to deal with the grievances of the Iranian people and to evolve a mechanism for the release of the American hostages.

PAP CITES PAPER ON PAKISTANI FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN

ID211508 Warsaw PAP in English 1313 GMT 21 Jan 80 ID

[By PAP Correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] New Delhi, 21 Jan., PAP--Soldiers of Pakistani plainclothes militia (territorial defence troops) are operating in Afghanistan on the side of the counterrevolutionaries. They carry out terrorist attacks and sabotage operations.

This information was published by the Indian DAILY STATESMAN on January 20 in a correspondence from Kabul, quoting well-informed sources there.

The mentioned Pakistani militiamen are recruited from the Pushtun population. The Pakistani Pushtuns speak the same language and wear the same clothes as the Pushtun population of Afghanistan.

FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT PAKISTAN IN FEBRUARY

BK221614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe, is visiting Islamabad next month for talks with the Pakistan Government on matters of mutual interest and developments in the region. The visit follows contacts between the two governments at various levels. Latest in these were exchange of letters between Pakistan president, General Haq, and Mrs Gandhi.

DELHI REPORTS CARTER ADDRESS ON AID TO PAKISTAN

BK221106 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Carter of the United States has asked the Congress to give priority to the increase in military aid to Pakistan to counter Soviet action in Afghanistan. Addressing the Congress, he said the United States should do whatever is needed to provide military aid to Pakistan and it should be the first business for the Congress.

He proposed a military expenditure of $150,000 million.

ISI: PRESIDENT ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

BK220917 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] Speaking at a dinner given by him in honour of the president of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, in New Delhi on January 21, President N. Sanjiva Reddy said:

"It give me great pleasure to welcome his excellency President Ziaur Rahman of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, Begum Zia, and the members of his delegation.

"Your Excellency is among our first guests after the recent elections. This is our seventh general elections. It is a matter of immense satisfaction to us that democracy has taken deep roots in our country. Our people have time and again demonstrated their will in clear and unmistakable terms.

"Your Excellency, my government is committed to friendly relations with all countries of the world. But, we are clear that harmony and cooperation with our neighbours must form the bedrock of our policy. The pattern that we have jointly evolved to resolve our bilateral problems through peace discussions has served us well and we are confident that if we continue to use it with patience and goodwill there is no problem which is unsurmountable.

"Both our governments are dedicated to the task of building the economy for the good of our people. To this end, we have to harness the natural resources which may be available to us. The most effective and most efficient utilisation may well transcend borders and we have therefore sought the cooperation of all our neighbours in this gigantic task. One of the most important priorities for countries heavily dependent on agriculture, like Bangladesh and India, is the utilisation of water resources. We have made a start in the establishment of a cooperative frameworks in this direction. It now only needs the impetus of the joint will of the two governments and the two peoples to make this dream of utilising our common river sources for mutual benefit and to the advantage of both our countries a reality. In like manner, there are many possibilities for the collaboration and cooperation which would enrich both Bangladesh and India if we were to implement them together. Our governments have taken up some of these proposals and we hope that we can see cooperation and prosperity strengthening ties.

"Excellency, our subcontinent has witnessed many tides of history. Many great men who have sprung from our soil have made significant contributions to human civilisation. On this occasion I would like to recall some of the teachings of the father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi stressed the vital importance of facing reality with courage and without fear. Only when reality is faced with fear [as received] can solutions be found to difficult problems.

"The traditional ties between India and Bangladesh are derived from our common history, language and culture. Both of us face similar problems. Both our peoples firmly believe in democracy. As members of the nonaligned fraternity of nations, we share many common approaches to world problems. We can work together for the benefit of all mankind.

"Excellency, your present visit has been much too short. We would very much like you to come again and see more of our country. We would like to show Your Excellency the developments in science and technology which have taken place in India over the past three decades of our independence. I have no doubt that Your Excellency would try to find the time to pay us a longer visit in not too distant a future."

Bangladesh President Concludes Visit

BK221332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh president, Mr Ziaur Rahman, was given a ceremonial send off when he left for Dacca today after his 2-day visit to Delhi. Among those present at the airport to see of Mr Rahman were president Mr Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, and some of her cabinet colleagues.

ISI TEXT OF INDIAN PRESIDENT'S REPUBLIC DAY MESSAGE

BK221551 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

["Text" of Indian President Sanjiva Reddy's message which will be presented to the nation on the eve of the 25 January Republic Day]

[Text] As we prepare to celebrate our 31st Republic Day tomorrow, I send you, all my fellow citizens at home and abroad, my good wishes. In the eventful years which have gone by, we have faced formidable tasks of magnitude and complexity. Our achievements over a broad spectrum of nation building activity have been substantial in spite of difficulties, while there is certainly no justification for complacency, there is also no reason for despondency. It would be idle to pretend that we do not face complex situations in the various aspects of socioeconomic activity relating to the welfare and well-being of our people. We must not, however, be disheartened or lose faith in ourselves at this critical moment in our history. We have demonstrated great resilience and innate strength of character in the past. We can do so again. And so, as we march onwards into the 1980's, let us do so with a sense of achievement, a quite confidence and the will to succeed. Let us face the challenge of the future with the courage and determination worthy of a great people. Let us also not fail to grasp the opportunities that the future offers to us to usher in an era of peace and prosperity.

The elctions to our parliament have been completed in a peaceful and orderly manner. This vast and complex exercise which has been universally acclaimed has been successfully completed because of our abiding faith in the democratic way of life and an objective appreciation of the process by which the smooth and peaceful transfer of power is possible through the ballot box. This is indeed a tribute to the maturity and wisdom of our people who have risen to the occasion and shown to the world community that our electorate has a mind of its own. Posterity will record this achievement as yet another glorious landmark in our country's history. Succeeding generations will draw inspiration from the manner in which we have conducted ourselves as a mature nation.

Our voters deserve to be congratulated for having exercised their franchise without fear or favour and in an orderly and peaceful manner, worthy of the best democratic traditions anywhere in the world, past or present. The government has been voted into power with a massive mandate from our people. Let us wish them well in their efforts to come to grips with the many challenging tasks which lie ahead. Everyone of our citizens is a partner in this exciting adventure to usher in an era of peace and prosperity. What is of paramount importance in this context is the creation of goodwill and harmony. We need to build bridges of understanding and enlist the support and cooperation of various shades of thought and opinion.

The tasks that lie ahead of us in the immediate present and in the not too distant future require discipline and a sense of purpose. Such national awareness will unite, blend and provide direction for our talent and energy in the service of the nation and our people. We need to be united and strong at home if we are to make our counsel heard in the world community of nations. A strong and determined India, dedicated to the cause of peace and international understanding, is a bulwark for peace in the troubled world of today. It is this onerous responsibility which is cast on us.

I shall not recount in detail the enormous and complex problems which face us. We all know them well enough. None of these are incapable of solution. We need to dedicate ourselves individually and collectively to the national effort. The future, however, gloomy it may appear, now has a silver lining if we will look for it. Let us march forward into the future shoulder to shoulder with hope and the determination to succeed.

Jai Hind! [Hail India]

PRESIDENT REDDY ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT 23 JAN

BK230753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, has expressed grave concern over the recent developments in Afghanistan and said these highlight the reemergence of the cold war. Mr Reddy was addressing the first joint session of the seventh parliament today.

He said the intervention of outside forces and the induction of armaments in the region as well as in our neighborhood have created a dangerous situation not only for ourselves but for the entire area. Mr Reddy said the countries of the region should be allowed to devote their energy to the promotion of regional stability and cooperation with one another. He made it clear that to subject these countries to big power rivalries is totally unacceptable to India.

The president spoke of the problems of the northeastern region of the country and said these require to be dealt with urgently and in a spirit of understanding and mutual accommodation on all sides.

Referring to the law and order situation Mr Reddy said the government will do its utmost to put down lawlessness and restore confidence among the people. The president described the economic situation, which the present government inherited, as one of great concern and anxiety.

There has been a severe setback in agricultural production while the industrial output remained stagnant with the prices registering a rise of about 20 percent. He declared that agriculture and rural development will receive the highest priority. Immediate attention will be given to alleviate the distress caused by the widespread drought. The 20-point economic program will be revitalized. Measures for the control of prices will be initiated and stringent action taken against antisocial elements. Emphasis will be laid on the rapid increase of the industrial production through better utilization of existing capacity, improved labor relations and better management, particularly of public sector undertakings.

The president reiterated the government's commitment to the freedom of the press. He said it believes in providing all possible encouragement for the development of small and medium newspapers including those in regional languages.

Referring to international affairs, the president said the government would follow the path of nonalinement and will pursue a dynamic, positive and unifying policy. It will maintain and strengthen friendly relations with all countries on the basis of sovereign equality, mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs.

Further Report

BK230909 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] The new government's keen desire to check the worsening law and order situation and revitalizing the economy was the highlight of President Sanjiva Reddy's inaugural address to the first session of parliament in New Delhi today. Addressing the joint session of the two houses, Mr Reddy expressed grave concern over the developments in Afghanistan and said these indicate the reemergence of the cold war. He said we are opposed to the big power rivalry in this region and said the government will initiate consultations and action to promote the well-being of the entire region.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent says quite a substantial part of Mr Sanjiva Reddy's address was devoted to the foreign policy and India's relations with her neighbors.

Referring to Afghanistan, he said the intervention of outside forces and the induction of arms in the region have created a dangerous situation not only for ourselves but for the entire area. The president said our relations with Pakistan are in the process of normalization and the government proposes to continue on the course set in motion by the Simla Agreement. He noted that the Sino-Indian move toward normalized relations were affected by the Sino-Vietnam complex. But India remained willing to discuss all issues with China including the boundary question.

The president said our friendship with Vietnam remains a constant factor in our policy and we stand for Kampuchea which is able to seek its own destiny free from outside interference.

Turning to relations with big powers, President Reddy said we intend to deepen and extend our cooperation with the Soviet Union and consolidate the many-sided relations with the United States in the context of the two countries being sister democracies.

PAKISTAN

HUANG HUA TERMS PAKISTAN VISIT 'COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL'

BK230129 Hong Kong AFP in English 0115 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Karachi, Jan 22 (AFP)--Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua tonight called on the world to give "substantial assistance" to the Afghan people resisting Soviet forces.

Addressing a crowded press conference here at the end of his five-day visit to Pakistan, Mr Huang said that in order to deal with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in an effective manner, the world, particularly the United States, Western Europe and Japan should also give "genuine assistance" to countries neighbouring Afghanistan.

These countries, especially Pakistan, is facing the threat of Soviet "aggression," the Chinese foreign minister said. He reiterated that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was a thrust towards the oil-producing areas of the Gulf. He said the main aim of this Soviet move was to "outflank Western Europe and isolate its superpower rival, the United States."

The world should realise this Soviet "expansionism" to prevent the outbreak of a world war, Mr Huang warned. He called on the United States, Western Europe and Japan to join other peace-loving nations in adopting a common strategy to deal with the Afghan situation.

Referring to his visit here, the Chinese foreign minister described it as "completely successful," saying that it would strengthen relations between China and Pakistan. He said he had met President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, his foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi and other Pakistani officials on matters of common concern. The Soviet military thrust in Afghanistan was the main topic during these discussions, Mr Huang added.

The Chinese visitor is scheduled to fly home early tomorrow morning.

Seeks Olympic Venue Change

OW230038 Hong Kong AFP in English 2249 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Karachi, Jan 22 (AFP)--Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said here tonight that the coming summer Olympics should be shifted from Moscow to somewhere else.

Mr. Huang was replying to a question at a press conference at the end of a five-day official visit to Pakistan.

Departs for Beijing

BK230221 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, left Karachi for Beijing this morning at the end of a 5-day official visit to Pakistan. The Sind governor, Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi, hosted a dinner in Karachi last night in honor of the Chinese foreign minister and Madam Huang Hua.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

BK221427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Jan (AFP)--Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua was not here to set up a Washington-Islamabad-Peking axis, Pakistan's top diplomat Aga Shahi told newsmen today after two long series of talks with Mr. Huang.

Mr. Shahi said they examined the regional situation after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, which had created "a grave situation".

But no specific problem was brought up during the talks, Mr. Shahi said, giving the impression that there was no question of an immediate delivery of Chinese weapons to Pakistan. Mr. Shahi is in charge of foreign affairs on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's Advisory Council (Cabinet).

The Foreign Ministry meanwhile issued a statement today that "the development of closer relations with the Soviet Union cannot be resumed as long as the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan continues".

The statement recalled that Pakistan "has constantly tried to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union", and expressed regret that "the Soviet Union has always made the development of relations with Pakistan conditional on the satisfaction of the Afghanistan regime, to which its (Moscow's) commitment is total."

Pakistan's opposition to the Afghan intervention was "a matter of principle and not because of any latent anti-Sovietism", the statement stressed.

It said that Pakistan "has no aggressive designs against any of its neighbours", but recalled that India had a treaty with Moscow similar to those of Ethiopia, South Yemen, Vietnam and Afghanistan.

"It is a historical fact that each of such treaties has been followed by massive assistance by the Soviet Union against immediate neighbours."

Pakistan was ready to open talks with India over the Afghanistan issue, the statement said. But it added: "Mrs (Indira) Gandhi's statements in regard to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the prospects of Pakistan receiving military and economic assistance have been negative and far from reassuring."

The statement also noted that negotiations were in progress to obtain "credible" American military and economic aid "which should be durable and serve to strengthen [Pakistan's] security vis-a-vis the threat developing on its western frontier. The assistance must be commensurate with the size of the threat."

ZIAUL HAQ OUTLINES IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS

DW221252 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19-20 Jan 80 p 8 DW

[Martha Weidenhiller interview with Pakistani head of state Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Islamabad--date not given]

[Text] Islamabad--In an interview with DIE WELT, Pakistan's chief of state, Ziaul Haq, defines his stance on the power shift in the Middle East.

WELT: The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan also constitutes a danger to Pakistan. Has Moscow now attained its objective or was this but the first phase?

Zia: I believe it was just the first phase. The answer results from an analysis of events that have happened in this region. Afghanistan is a small country; it has neither oil nor natural resources. It is a developing country with a population of 15 million. These people must be fed. The Soviet Union has not occupied Afghanistan because it loves the people; rather it has taken the first step toward a greater venture. Just take a look at the map. It reveals the actual goal. Naturally one might also say that the Russian action just serves to protect the southern periphery of the Soviet Union, because only Muslims live there. Yet this also holds true for Afghanistan's neighbor, Pakistan. There are no limits here to the imagination. But I understand your concern. The Federal Republic of Germany and Pakistan are in a similar situation. Just like Pakistan, your country is threatened by the Soviet Union. The free world must not remain silent.

WELT: Because of the repeatedly discontinued arms deliveries, relations between Pakistan and the United States have not always been cordial. Will Pakistan move closer to the United States or does it deem it important to maintain an equal distance from the great powers?

Zia: The United States and Pakistan have been friends and allies ever since Pakistan was founded. Even if we do not brag about it, Pakistan also contributed toward the rapprochement between the United States and China. But differences of opinion have existed for 2 years now because we purchase nuclear know-how, which, however, we intend to use for peaceful purposes only. We hope that our relations with the United States will improve; yet at the same time Pakistan must get along with the Soviet Union, for the Soviet Union not only is a superpower but also has gained a power position in this region and, besides, it is standing at our border. As it is so nicely said: If you live in the water you have to learn how to handle the whales. Yet Pakistan is also in the fortunate position of being allies in friendship with China.

WELT: The United States has offered Pakistan help. What sort of arms do you need?

Zia: We have our military equipment either from the United States or from China. What we need is a modernization and reinforcement of our defense. We will not demand a specific number of tanks, rifles, airplanes or ammunition. Rather what matters to us is that the free world, having learned from bitter experiences of its own, will realize the necessity of helping Pakistan militarily, but above all economically. This does not mean that I have a 5-year plan or a 3-year program to this end. Yet Pakistan does need arms on a short-term basis, and aid in the economic sector on both a long-term and a short-term basis.

WELT: The events in Afghanistan and a potential resumption of the delivery of U.S. arms to Pakistan also have an effect on relations with India.

Zia: Viewed from the angle of Pakistan there are no problems. India looks at it differently. We do not even know which arms we will be getting from the United States and from other Western states. Still, India's new prime minister, Indira Gandhi, lodges a protest. Pakistan wants to live in peace with India and wishes to be an equal partner.

WELT: How will India react to an arms assistance program to Pakistan? With stepped-up armament?

Zia: India is already receiving a considerable quantity of arms from the Soviet Union and undertakes arms production on its own besides. Just recently India bought the latest-model airplanes from Great Britain, but we did not react with an outcry over that. If India is arming because of its own security interests, then this is none of our business. We only hope that these arms will not be aimed at us. Pakistan has no intention of attacking India.

WELT: Pakistan had warned of the development in Afghanistan. How did the West react?

Zia: The West spoke of an internal affair in Afghanistan. It was just that a government was overthrown and replaced by another. For 2 years I kept pointing out, time and again, that this is a different situation. Afghanistan is not like Egypt where the Soviet Union might come and be kicked out again. The Soviet Union will not tolerate Afghanistan extricating itself from its grip.

WELT: An enormous expenditure will be necessary to help Pakistan militarily.

Zia: Because the Soviet Union has its own troops in Afghanistan and is not waging a war by proxy there, we need, for our effective defense, arms that are as modern as those of the Soviet Union and as those it gives to the Afghan Army. Otherwise our situation will only grow worse. A pseudo-strength would merely buy us the enmity of the Soviet Union and of India.

CARTER, VANCE CITED ON AID TO PAKISTAN

BK230252 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Carter has said in his State of the Union message to Congress that economic and military aid to Pakistan is a top priority and has urged it to adopt a project for this as quickly as possible.

The U.S. secretary of state, Mr Cyrus Vance, illustrated the project for an international package to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday and briefed the members on the situation in the region following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The U.S. Government initially planned to submit the project yesterday when Congress reopened. According to State Department officials, however, the definite text of the project will not be submitted to Congress for another week or 10 days to allow for further consultations with Pakistan and the countries taking part in the consortium.

WALDHEIM ARRIVES FOR 'BRIEF VISIT'

BK230827 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, arrived in Islamabad this morning on a brief visit to Pakistan. He was accompanied by his wife and a 5-member delegation. The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, and senior officials of the Foreign Office welcomed him at the airport.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport Dr Waldheim said the UN General Assembly has made its position clear on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This position is a reflection of world public opinion. He said although the General Assembly decision is a moral one, it has been left to member countries to take whatever steps necessary for the realization of this object.

Dr Waldheim said his visit to Pakistan will provide him with a good opportunity to exchange views with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the Adviser on Foreign Affairs Mr Agha Shahi on the international situation and developments in the region. He said the talks will be very helpful in understanding the problems of the region as there is great tension in the area. He said he is keen to ascertain the views of President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the adviser on foreign affairs on the general situation, and particuarly developments in the region.

When the secretary general was asked if his recent visit could contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding between Pakistan and India, he replied: Undoubtedly, he has full confidence in this.

ZIAUL HAQ CITES ACHIEVEMENT OF ECONOMIC STABILITY

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Jan 80 p 1, 8 WA

[Text] Saidu Sharif, Jan 12--President Ziaul Haq today cited economic stability as one of the most important achievements of his government.

Addressing notables of Malakand division here, he said economic stability had been attained in spite of the fears of skeptics that the present government would not be able to control the situation inherited by it.

By the grace of God, he said, the law and order situation in the country was also under full control of the government.

The President praised the role of Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq in strengthening the national economy and said it was because of the finance minister's hard work that the country had made progress towards self-reliance and it could look forward to a brighter future.

He also congratulated the NWFP governor, Lt Gen Fazle Haq, and the provincial government for "not only strengthening the (provincial) economy but also making progress in this respect."

Referring to the cost of living, the president said if the prices had not come down, they had at least stabilised. He said the people of the country had also greatly contributed to the achievement on the economic front because they, he pointed out, had they their belts for the development of the country.

Referring to the problems of Malakand division mentioned in an address of welcome presented to him earlier, the president announced that the three-year tax holiday granted to the division last year would be extended. The enforcement of taxiation laws in the division would be further delayed, he said.

He said satisfactory progress had not been made in the division after the grant of tax holiday for industrial development of the area. He did not agree to a suggestion for the creation of a separate development authority for Malakand division, and said effort should be made to strengthen the existing three development authorities in the NWFP so that they could pay the desired attention to this division.

Talking about the construction of a new airfield at Mingora, about three and a half miles from here, he said more airfields would be built in the division. About the demand for the extension of natural gas supply to Malakand division, he said it would be done as soon as possible.

He agreed to the demand for increasing the quota of seats for this division in educational institutions, and hoped that the provincial government would do the needful in this respect.

OPEC Loan Expected

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Jan 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 12--Pakistan will receive a 10.2 million dollar loan from the special fund established by the Oil-Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC), it was officially stated here today. The loan will be used for part-financing of the Pipri Thermal Power Station Project. The OPEC special fund had already provided another 5.5 million dollars for the same project.

With the new loan the total OPEC special fund financing for the Pipri Thermal Power Station Project will be 15.7 million dollars. The new loan will be for 20 years, including a five year grace period. There will be no interest payable but only a service charge of 0.7 per cent a year.

The agreement will be signed on Monday at Vienna (Austria), the headquarters of the OPEC. Mr Aftab Ahmad Khan, secretary of Economic Affairs Division, will sign the agreement on behalf of Pakistan.

The OPEC, in the last three years, has provided a total of 51 million dollars in loans.

Japanese Grant

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Jan 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 12--Under the two separate agreements signed here today Japan has provided to Pakistan on grant basis a total of 1,000 million yen (approximately 4.25 million US dollar) for the purchase of vehicles (600 million yen) and fishing gear 400 million yen.

Notes to this effect were exchanged here today between Mr Hiroshi Nemoto, Ambassador of Japan to Pakistan and Mr Aftah Ahmad Khan, secretary of Economic Affairs Division.

The 600 million yen (approximately 2.25 million US dollars) grant will be used by the Government of Pakistan for the purchase of vehicles for the National Logistic Cell to improve and streamline the transportation of goods between Karachi Port and up-country.

The 400 million yen (approximately 1.7 million US dollar) grant is meant for the purchase of engines for fishing boats and material for the fabrication of fishing nets from Japan.

With these two grants amounting to 1000 million yen the total grant assistance provided by the Government of Japan during financial year 1979-80 comes to yen 3.9 billion (approximately US dollar 16.31 million).

AFGHAN REFUGEES NOW NUMBER 408,000

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Jan 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Rawalpindi, Jan 8--The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has risen to more than 408,000, Radio Pakistan today quoting official sources. It said that 342,076 of the refugees were in the North West Frontier Province: 65,000 in Baluchistan Province and 1,141 in the Northern Areas.

The last official figure of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan given on Jan 1 was 387,575. The new figures show an increase of more than 13,000 in Baluchistan, and more than 7,500 in the NWFP, while the number in the Northern Areas remains the same as before.

BRIEFS

REPROCESSING PLANT CONSTRUCTION--The Pakistanis are continuing alone with the construction of the nuclear fuel reprocessing plant that France has ceased working on. The Pakistanis are now forced to obtain the equipment needed on the international market. As a result, they are said to have bought, from a Swiss concern, some filters--manufactured in France. [Paris LE POINT in French 7 Jan 80 p 27 WA]